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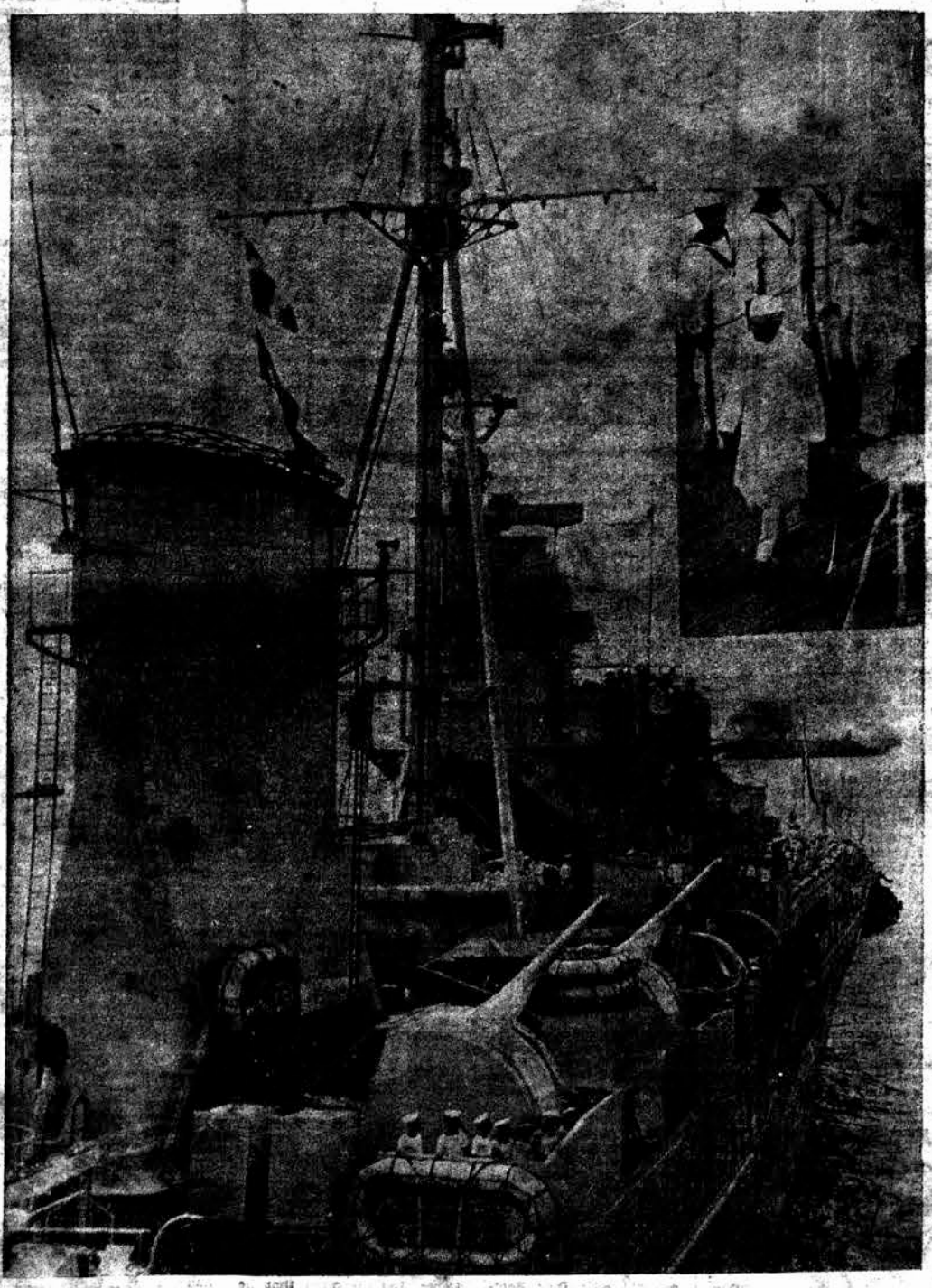
NAVY DAY CELEBRATIONS



H.M.I.S. "Delhi" is in the news this week, because of the forthcoming Navy Day celebrations on the 17th inst. This flagship of the Indian Navy, which as "Achilles" participated in the sinking of the German warship "Graf Spee" has glorious naval traditions, which the Indian personnel are out to maintain.

With nearly 3,000 miles of coastline, the Indian Navy holds the pride of place in the defence, and the future of Free India is bound up with our efficient navy which postulates 'camaraderie' between citizens nd the naval personnel.

The Navy Day, the first of its kind, gives a unique opportunity for civilians to see the Navy and allied establishments at work and exchange fraternal greetings. Inset: Pt. Nehru on "Delhi," when she first entered Bombay waters.

★ ★

INDIA'S FRONTIER IN THE NEWS AGAIN

SEE PAGES 6 AND 7

ROYALTY STAYS IN CARD GAMES

★

By GRAVENEY LODGE

MORE playing cards are being manufactured today than ever before in history. Nearly nine out of every ten homes own a pack of cards, and hospitals, bridge clubs, and such organisations as Y.M.C.A. are all large consumers. The war was responsible for making card games—the world's most general form of recreation—more popular than ever before.

During the war seventy-five per cent of servicemen played card games yet before they enlisted only about half of them were card players. The present-day propensity towards card playing may be judged from figures emanating from the United States. Prior to the war Americans consumed 55,000,000 packs of cards each year. Today, in spite of paper shortages, that figure has risen to about 80,000,000.

Playing cards are one of the few products of a byegone age which have remained static in their design, for their appearance has altered little over the course of centuries. In some circles this fact is attributed to gamblers superstition. The earliest known cards were used in China as far back as the year 969 A.D. and it is probable that they were in use long before that date. The early Chinese playing cards had four suits, as ours has, but a pack consisted of fifty-six cards as compared to the present-day fifty-two. The design of the playing cards which we use today is ancient. The king of the modern pack is believed to be a portrait of King Henry VIII who died in 1547.

●

In the course of the last decade or so, several attempts have been made to alter the design. One idea was to make the four suits more easily distinguishable by printing them in different colours. Hearts and spades were to remain the same but diamonds were to be orange and clubs blue. A few packs were printed on these lines but card players proved too conservative. The idea never caught on.

Russia had in mind a more radical alteration than colour. The Soviet proposal was to replace the "anachronistic kings and queens" with revolutionary heroes However, the proposed "new look" came to nothing because so many foreign packs of cards were smuggled into the country. Today, royalty still holds its own on Russian playing cards.

●

The manufacture of playing cards is more complicated than one would suppose. Each card consists of thin sheets of paper which are pasted together with a black paste. A single sheet of heavy paper would be insufficient. A card player would only have to sit with a bright lamp behind him and the light would shine through his cards and reveal the contents of his hand to the other players.

Individual cards are stamped out from large sheets of the laminated pasteboard. The operation is performed with a sharp die which, at the same time, presse sthe edges of the cards into a "knife edge". The latter is an imprtant part of the processing since it would be impossible to shuffle cards which had merely been cut from the pasteboard. Besides this, the edges would soon fray.

'EXPLOSIVE ARGUMENTS'

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

WEEK-END FUN

"What would you call a person who collects all kinds of insects?" asks a youthful correspondent. A picnicker.

★

A man states that he always travels in the Tube with his eyes closed. He can't bear to see ladies standing.

★

He was a shy young man of few words; when he wanted to say it with flowers he sent a couple of petals.

★

An entomologist says that ants in their non-working hours form coteries from which outsiders are barred. There are also some very exclusive cricket clubs.

★

A grocer fined for having faulty scales said he was sorry. He saw the error of his weighs.

★

A flea-circus proprietor explained in the bankruptcy court that his show had gone to the dogs.

★

Even a horse can make a living in Hollywood. Doing bit parts.

★

Advice to lovers—if at first you don't succeed, try a little ardour!

★

Women are poor losers, especially when trying to reduce.

★

We rather liked the false bust advertisement which warned, "Beware of imitations".

★

A passenger slapped the face of a sarcastic bus-conductor. He struck while the irony was hot.

★

"I'm suffering from a sick eye, Murdoch."—"Are you, sir? You know where you should go about it, sir, don't you?"—"Where, Murdoch?"—"To a psychiatrist, sir."

★

"W'll be married without ado. A 'do' costs so much, what with the hire of the hall and the catering and all that".

★

"Doctor, doctor!" cries Dick Bentley, "you must help me. I haven't slept for days and days. If I hadn't slept at nights I don't know what I'd have done".

★

Joy Nichols, in the Robin Hood sketch: "Every morning I go out in the woods with my bow and arrow and quiver. Well, if you knew Robin like I do, you'd quiver, too".

★

"And then I lost control of the plane", says Jimmy Edwards.—"Tail flutter?" asks Bentley.—"No", replies Jimmy, "but my hips wiggled a bit".

★

"I used to play truant from Correspondence School", says Harold Berens.—"However could you do that?"—"I sent back empty envelopes".

★

"There was an ostrich who couldn't sit down", says George Moon. "He's been hiding from a friend all day and got sunburnt".

★

"Anything fresh in the paper, dear?" asks Kitty Bluett.—"Only the date", replies Ted Ray.

★

On reaching the twentieth question, Stewart MacPherson to Jack Train: "What did you say?"—Jack Train: "I was talking to myself".

★

"Prize-fighting is the only game in the world where two guys get paid for doing something they'd get arrested for if they got drunk and did it for nothing."

★

"I'll go up and pack your bag", offers the wife, kindly. "What shirts shall I put in it?"—"Not the one I'm wearing," groans her husband, peevishly, "nor the one at the laundry, but the other one."

★

A couple in Norwich, N.Y., with 18 children, philosophically reported that in an average week it took 10 dozen eggs, 80 loaves of bread, 2 bushels of potatoes, 10 pounds of macaroni, 60 quarts of milk, 10 cans of tomatoes, 10 pounds of crackers, 12 pounds of bacon, and 5 pounds of cold cuts to feed the family, but added that after the first 12 children expenses didn't mount much.

★

A traffic officer in Los Angeles who gave an insurance agent a ticket for driving through a pedestrian crosswalk found himself listening to an earnest lecture on how hazardous his job is, ended up by being sold an insurance policy right then and there.

★

One week after his marriage, the editor of the Deerfield, Wis., "Independent", ran himself an ad: "For sale: 42 corncob pipes, 1 Home Brew outfit complete, 1 address book."

★

A disturbed gardener in Terre Haute, Ind., reported that he had three plants with potatoes on their roots and tomatoes on the vines.

★

A dump truck with the slogan, "We Move the Earth," printed on its side did just that when it crashed into a concrete mixer and caused a small earth tremor in Memphis, Tenn.

★

After getting off a bad tee shot on the 14th hole which drove the ball into a tree and right back into his eye, a grimly determined golfer in Sharon, Pa., went on with a beautiful shiner to sink a beautiful hole in one on the 18th.

★

"I would never dream of calling you stupid, darling" declares Naughton Wayne. "It's one of those self-evident facts one doesn't mention".

COMPENSATION FOR BROKEN HEARTS

★

BY RAYMOND BROWN

MORE than £10,000 damages were awarded recently to a young Greek woman who sued a British naval officer for breach of promise, but because "she did not want to ruin the man she once loved", she gladly gave up £2,240 of her damages.

Such acts of generosity are rare. Pride plays an important part in breach of promise suits. Indeed, many more actions would take place were it not for the intervention of this factor. When a woman chooses the humiliating course of making public her broken heart, she generally does so with the intention of pocketing any cash consolation, often behind the suggestion that she is "teaching the man a lesson". Can money mend a broken heart? There is evidence that it can. In fact, in some cases where a woman's heart is broken, it is a matter of congratulation rather than pity. It is by no means unlikely that her wounded heart can be cured by a legal poultice made up of banknotes of large denominations.

Nowadays, it is not necessary for a man to propose marriage outright before he runs the risk of legal proceedings. A man who wrote to his girl-friend and began his letter "My darling own", learned of his mistake in a subsequent breach of promise action. The judge upheld that these three words constituted a proposal. Similarly, an American woman, who agreed that her lover had never made a verbal proposal, claimed that his kisses amounted to a promise to marry her. She won her claim. Another woman was presented with a locket by her male companion. Inside was his portrait. A commonplace gift, which any young man might give his first-love, but it was sufficient evidence to win the lady considerable damages in a resulting suit.

●

Equality before the law is a feature of democracy but it has no particular application to breach of promise cases. A man's broken heart is worth nothing. Despite the fact that breach of promise is not solely a woman's prerogative, but a law made to safeguard both parties to a marriage contract, the law books contain few references to men who have won breach of promise actions. One classical instance was that in which a male plaintiff presented the girl who had "jilted" him with an account for 50 luncheons at 15s. each, 75 dinners at £1 each, 20 theatres at one guinea each, and taxi-fares amounting to £10. He was awarded one farthing damages.

The laws relating to breach of promise are ripe for revision. What modern woman priding herself on belonging to this splendid new era of femininity, wants to make use of vindictive law evolved in days when it was almost a crime to become an old maid? What woman, if she honestly loves a man, wants to lay bare her heart, and his, in an open court, tearing asunder every hour they spent together, irrevocably throwing away any faint hope there might be of

(Continued on Page 4)

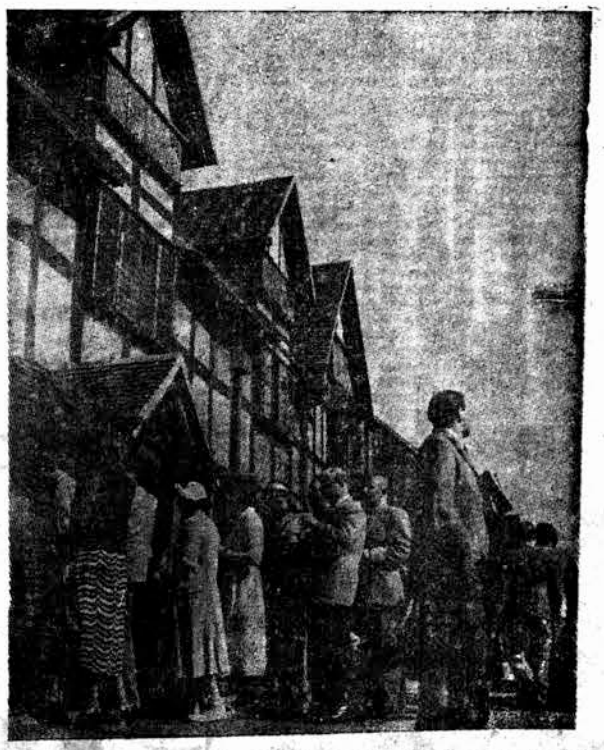
'SEE THE MONSTERS!'

Long in The Minneapolis Tribune

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

SHAKESPEARE SHRINES

Seeing the Shakespeare country can be very tiring. Two girls from Kent rest for a few moments outside Anne Hathaway's cottage at Shottery.



Visitors from Holland file into Shakespeare's birth place.

Every year nearly a quarter of a million visitors from all over the world make a pilgrimage to the little redbrick market town of Stratford-on-Avon to see the various "shrines" sacred to the memory of William Shakespeare.

Originally built in Gothic style in 1879 the Shakespeare memorial theatre was burnt to the ground in 1926. Almost a quarter of a million pound was subscribed—125,000 by America—towards the new building, which was opened in 1932.

Three Shakespearian players study their parts on the banks of the Avon opposite the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

MARCH OF GENETICS

We Have Great Deal More To Learn

By J. B. S. HALDANE

I AM a Darwinist, although Darwin (1879) wrote: "Man, like every other animal, has no doubt advanced in his present condition through a struggle for existence consequent on his rapid multiplication, and if he is to advance still higher, it is to be feared that he must remain subject to a severe struggle. Otherwise he would sink into indolence, and the more gifted men would not be more successful in the battle for life than the less gifted".

Similarly I am a Mendelist-Morganist, although Mendel used an idealistic terminology and Morgan wrote of the mechanism of heredity. But Morgan and his colleagues made the very great advance of showing that heredity was a material not a metaphysical, basis. Their discovery underwent the normal fate of all advances towards materialism. It was mechanistically interpreted. And it is often taught in a manner which combines mechanism and idealism. Thus geneticists sometimes say that an animal has the same gene as its father in a given locus as if genes combined the property of indestructibility with the still more remarkable one of being in two places at once. We should certainly combat such tendencies. But that does not mean that we should reject the large element of genuine constructive materialism in Morgan's view.

The hypothesis that genes, or chromosomes, are the only structures concerned in genetics is certainly untrue. Since Correns' work in 1902, it has been quite clear that structures outside the nucleus played an important part in heredity in plants, and in the last 15 years similar cases have been found in animals, notably in DROSOPHILA by L'Heritier and Teissier, and in mice by Little and his colleagues. Like the extra nuclear factor studied by Michurin in plants, these can be transferred from one organism to another by non-sexual means.

The Drosophila factor is transmissible by grafting. The factor in mice is particularly interesting. It is found in milk, and on being drunk by the newborn mice, finds its way into their mammary glands where it multiplies, causing increased cell growth, and in later life frequently cancer.

It seems entirely possible that milk transmission may prove valuable in improving races of mammals, as grafting can be used in plants.

We Know More

It must be emphasised that a belief in Mendelism does not mean a belief that all inheritance is Mendelian or chromosomal, any more than a belief in Polar Bonds in chemistry implies a disbelief in non-Polar Bonds. Personally, I was writing of non-Mendelian inheritance in 1924. In the same year Bateson, the apostle of Mendelism in Britain, wrote: "As to what the rest of the cell is doing, apart from the chromosomes, we know little. We think that in plants the presence or absence of chloroplasts may be a matter of extranuclear transmission. Perhaps the true specific characters belong to the cytoplasm, but these are only idle speculations".

We know a good deal more now.

It has been said that the whole theory of genetics has been so strained by the attempt to incorporate new knowledge that it will break down, and we had better admit it. I think that a Marxist should be the last person to admit it. Genes exhibit a good deal of stability in their reproduction, otherwise heredity would be impossible. They do not exhibit complete stability, or evolution would be impossible. They behave as units in certain context, in others they do not. It is not very easy to alter the germ-cells so that later generations differ genetically. When do you get very striking results, as when Dumphreys after transforming the sperms of salamanders into testes by grafting, got broods containing 100 per cent females. Every science is at first based on easily reproducible experiments, whose results are then exalted into "laws of nature". But we do not cease to believe in atoms because they can be split. Nor need we cease to believe in genes because they can be changed. On the contrary, if they were unchangeable, i.e. as a Marxist, could not believe in them.

Lysenko's most striking claim is the production of autumn wheats from spring wheats, and conversely, by alterations of temperature and other conditions over several years. If this claim is accepted—and the result has been repeated so often that it would be very rash to reject it—it seems reasonable to point out that the germ-cells of future generations are descended directly from the cells of the growing point of the young shoot. It is precisely these cells which are affected by the process of vernalisation. And it is not surprising that when they are changed the germs-cells are also changed, whereas it is very much harder to induce changes in future generations by changing the metabolism of leaf or root cells.

Lesson From Pigs

For this reason, I am sceptical of the claims that in general "acquired characters are inherited". It is, of course, true that you cannot get a race of pigs which fatten rapidly unless you feed your pigs well for a number of generations. There is no way of picking out the pigs which would fatten if well-fed. So long as the food is not there. And to my mind, it is ridiculous to suppose that all the genes, and perhaps cytoplasmic factors responsible for fat production under good feeding, were there in the wild ancestors of the pig, and that breeders have merely combined them. The question is whether the high diet makes the genes (or any other material basis of heredity), change in such a way that the pigs lay down more fat. It might just as well have the opposite effect, and cause them to oxidise their food more rapidly. My own view is that changes in the physical basis of heredity are largely due to internal conflicts in the cell. One of the most potent methods of producing them is by hybridisation of species or races so distant that they can only be crossed with difficulty. This does not merely give new combinations of genes of the pre-existing type, but changes to genes of a new type. Some of these changes can be valuable to man.

Lysenko and his supporters point with justifiable pride to the very great increase in productivity which has occurred in many parts of their country in recent years. If I did not regard its economic system as superior to that of my own country, I would be forced to suppose that its methods of livestock improvement were greatly superior. But I am much more convinced that collective farming is superior to capitalist farming than that the Soviet breeding practice excels our own. If, of course, they can produce more wheat per acre, or more milk per year from a cow of given weight, than the best British or Danish farms, I shall have to change this opinion.

Certainly, however, we have a great deal to learn from Soviet geneticists. We must realise that there is a lot of quite unjustifiable idealism and mechanism in our basic concepts. We must also take more cognisance of extranuclear inheritance and the possibilities of grafting. Here, as it happens, animals geneticists outside the Soviet Union can produce more striking experimental results than any from the Soviet Union which are accessible in this country, though as regards plants the opposite is the case. We must carefully study the results of Soviet experimental work as it becomes available but it must be realised that the results of experimental work are not available until they are published in such a form that they can be repeated. Every step to make such work accessible is a major contribution to good relations with the Soviet Union.

Most British geneticists are, of course, seriously handicapped by their divorce from practical agriculture. This will make it exceedingly hard for us to verify some of the principal claims of our Soviet colleagues.

We must also beware of idealistic interpretations of anti-mechanist tendencies in Soviet biology, of which Shaw has given a good example in a recent article. In a recent discusion in London, some Marxists went so far as to deny that there was a material basis of inheritance. There is good reason to doubt that any parts of a cell 'are only' the material basis of heredity. Genes certainly play an active part in a cell's ordinary life. But a Marxist can no more deny a material basis for heredity than for sensation or thought.

Vicky in The Daily News-Chronicle, London

"They don't like my 'To be or not to be' soliloquy."

THE BANKER AND THE GENERAL

By BARRY BRENT

(With Apologies to Lewis Carroll and "The Walrus and the Carpenter")

The world was shaking in its boots.
Shaking like me and you,
Because it felt another war
Was making its debut,

And this was very odd, because
One war had just got through.
The atom bomb was looking up,
A frown upon its face,
Because it thought the battered world
Was taking too much space;
"Just give me one more chance", it said,
"I'll put him in his place."
Markets were bad as bad could be,
Jobs were as short as short;
The system was unsoldering
For lack of real support,
And war on Russia's planned domain
Seemed like its last resort.
The Banker and the General
Were walking hand in hand;
They wept like anything to see
This unexploited land;
"If it were—ah—democratized,"
They said, "it would be grand!"
"If twenty million troops and planes
Swept it without a rest,
Do you suppose", the Banker asked,
"That it could stand the test"?
"I doubt it," said the General,
And stroked his padded chest.
"O Workers, come and march with us."
The Banker cooed; "through me
Your country calls, and all of you
Will readily agree
Your freedom is small sacrifice
To keep your country free."
An elder worker heard his words
And didn't like them much,
As indicated when he raised
His arm, and shook his crutch,
Meaning to say that he would like
To get him in his clutch.
But then, with many puffs and sighs,
A little Bureaucrat
Came waddling up until the sweat
Was larding his cravat,
And this was scarcely odd, because
He was so very fat.
More of his species followed him.
All eager to obey;
They crawled upon their bellies, so
Respectable were they,
And sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee,"
And chanted, "Lead the way!"
The Banker and the General
Marched off, until they met
A dignified establishment
Conveniently wet;
"It's on the house," they cried, "the House
And Senate, so get set!"
When thus a shocking portion of
Our funds had sprouted wings,
"The time has come," the Banker burped,
"To talk of many things;
Of (hic) or reds, and acts, and pacts,
And the role of underlings."
"But first", beseeched the Bureaucrats,
"To show that we're sincere,
Please, may we lick your boots a bit,
And kiss you in the rear?"
"Your may," replied the General.
They gave a senile cheer.
About halfway through this display,
The Banker snapped, "Pay heed!
A chained and docile working class
Is what we chiefly need
Before we dare pull off our plans
With hopes that we'll succeed.
Therefore we must be sure that you
Will never cut your tether."
The Bureaucrats cried out, "We're yours
Through every kind of weather."
And then they all embraced, and sang
"The More We Are Together."
"It seems a shame," the lackeys grinned,
"To play them such a trick
After they've paid our salaries
So long without a kick."
At this the whole malignant gang
Guffawed till they were sick.
"O Workers," cried the General,
"Now will you heed my drum,
With your own leaders urging you
To not be troublesome?"
But answer came there none, because
The answer's still to come

COMPENSATION FOR BROKEN HEARTS

(Continued from page 2)

winning him back? Very few. More often than not this type of lawsuit is used by the more unscrupulous who wish to make their victims the targets of revenge and jealousy.

It is obviously a difficult matter to establish what loss, if any a woman may suffer by being "jilted"—to measure the chagrin or disappointment they profess to feel. In view of their changing economic position, women are better able to look after themselves than they were many years ago. Although their earnings are not always up to those of men as a class, many of them have become independent through their own efforts. This, among other reasons, suggests that the existing laws under which damages are asked for wounded hearts are not adapted to present-day social conditions. If any actual or tangible loss has been sustained through breach of a marriage contract such as might result from an upaid loan, there are other remedies at law not related to the emotions.

THE NEWS AGAIN

A tribal girl with ornaments.

Assam, Meeting Ground Of Three Nations

STRANGE TRIBAL CUSTOMS STILL HOLD SWAY

A three-year-old tribal boy with his small sword.

By a combination of political and other developments in the North-East of our country, Assam has now assumed the place of our most important Frontier; in fact, it is the Frontier Province now for us.

The Chinese territory is but a hundred and fifty miles from our boundary in Assam. The importance, therefore of Assam cannot be over-estimated.

BY "ASHWAGHOSH"

BEFORE Partition, whenever one talked about India's frontiers one inevitably meant the North West; the frontier in the North-East occupied, comparatively, a very minor position in our minds. Since Partition, our one-time North-West Frontier lies several hundred miles from our border and its problems are now problems of another State. Our new frontier on the West with Pakistan poses quite different kinds of problems. The North-East frontier is now in the news.

Everybody is familiar with the name of Assam. It raises in our minds the ideas of magic, beauty and dance. Lots of stories are current among our people — even among the illiterates — about the magic and tantra of Kamrup, about the dances of Manipur and about the beauty — human and natural—of this land. Even a villager will tell you how everybody in Kamrup is a magician, how he will turn you into mosquito, dog, sheep or cow and press you into his service throughout the remainder of your life; how the beautiful dame of Kamrup will fall in love with you, if you are handsome enough and how she will turn you into a parrot, and you will be a slave of hers through the remainder of your life. Probably these transformations never took place, but it is a fact that there is a deep-rooted "conviction" about them in the minds of our people.

In the ancient and medieval Hindu literature, Assam is mentioned variously as Asamtat, Pragjyotish, Kamrup, Kamaksha etc. The Tantrik philosophy is said to have originated from this land.

There are a large number of places in Assam, whose mention is made in the epics and Puranas. To mention a few, just on the other bank of Brahmaputra, opposite Gauhati, there is a place named Ashwakranta where Lord Krishna is said to have camped a night for giving rest to his horses before killing the Demon, Narakasura; not very far from Gauhati, there is on hill, a temple named Kamaksha, where Shiva is said to have opened his third eye and burned to ashes Kamadeva — the Indian Cupid; and the present town of Sadiya was the site of the capital of Bhishmaka, whose daughter Krishna took away and married. As a mark of shame at not being able to save the outrage on the daughter of their king, people of one sect of Mishmis — the Chulikatas — even to this day cut the hair over their foreheads. Then, there is Brahmakunds or Parashuramkunda where Parashuram is said to have taken bath and did penance after killing his mother, and this place attracts thousands of pilgrims every year from all parts of India.

In The Wilds

Yet, we know comparatively little of the people who really inhabit our border and their country. The general name of 'tribes' has been given to them. They live in a most difficult country, in the high mountains, right from the snow line to the foot hills, in a country where some of the wildest forests of the world with almost unpenetrable undergrowths of thorny plants are to be found, haunts of wild animals like tigers, leopards, rhenos, bears and elephants and poisonous snakes and scorpions and that innocent looking threadlike parasite, the leech, imperceptibly creeping up your leg, sucking your blood and disappearing, leaving a gush of blood coming out besmearing your stockings. They live on the slopes of mountains, and sometime, landslips bury their villages under billions of tons of rock and sand. There are a large number of rivers in the area, whose crossing presents another big problem of contacting them.

Two-thirds of the total area of Assam, of about 60,000 square miles is mountaneous country and is inhabited by these tribes. Approximately, one-third of the population of Assam which is about 70 lakhs live in this two-thirds of the area of the Province. Of course, there cannot be any question of scientific and proper census, because of insuperable difficulties, and hence the figures are approximate. The whole of the tribal area is divided into five or six parts called the Frontier Tracts, each under a Political Officer. After a certain distance, one has to take passes to enter the tribal territory. In British days, it was practically impossible for an Indian to get permit to go beyond this line. The system of passes still continues, but they are now available without much difficulty. It serves two purposes, one of keeping watch over the entrants, and the other for the safety of the people entering. The British never allowed these people to come in touch with their brethren of the plains, and in fact, wanted to keep them as so many museum specimens. Officers in these areas were mostly British. Missionaries, of course, were allowed in certain areas, and today 70 per cent of the Mejo tribe, 40 per cent

(Continued on page 27)

A Typical Tribal Hut

★

MINISTER AMONGST OPIUM-ADDICTS

Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister, External Affairs, seen with staff and patients of Opium-Addicts Hospital at Sadiya (Assam).

★

SHORT STORY

By Perin Irani

'LITTLE MISS KRISTO'

BOYS will always be boys and girls will always be a great attraction for them. Specially if the girls are like Dolly Kristo, the new stenographer who joined the office after I had left.

Dolly Kristo was petit, demure and sophisticated from the tiny cutexed toe nails jutting out of her dark brown suede sandals to the crown of her black fluffy head of 1-2-3-Tonied hair. She carried her 23 years in a slim, small, yet supple body. She dressed in lowcut bold print frocks relieved with a wide deep maroon plastic belt round her sparse waist.

HER handbag of brown leather and her sunshade of blue taffeta had an air of being integral parts of her anatomy rather than mere appendages of a modern miss. She had a perpetual smile on her lips—on her rather thick, dark and round lips. But the smile was sincere and true. For Dolly Kristo led a happy life and looked at the world with an air of "I am alright, so should you be."

Dolly was an Indian Christian. But in Delhi any girl who wore a frock automatically came to be called an Anglo-Indian. Dolly was too. She was a clever little girl, and had finished her shorthand-typewriting at the Fonetic Skool a month ago. Almost immediately she had got this job in the office that I had just left.

I had worked in this office for two years as an accounts clerk. When the accountant's job fell vacant I had felt I should get it. And the big young fool that I was I had walked into the boss's room demanding what was mine by right Naturally the boss had said 'No' and I had resigned. But two months of unemployment had convinced me of my folly and I was very very repentent.

●

Walking around the Connaught Place one evening I happened to run into Tirlok, an old colleague of mine. We were just exchanging a few pleasantries when Dolly happened to come along.

"There's a swell number", I said.

"Sh..sh....sh", warned Tirlok, "she's the boss's new Secretary". "Oh, no! So the old Bandicoot has a Secretary now". I replied. "Well, well, what do you know. I wish she was there in my time though", and I laughed and winked mischievously, as boys do to others boys when talking of girls.

"Nothing doing", said Tirlok. "She wouldn't talk to us Indians" "Oh cut that out. That's because 'us' Indians have never spoken to her. Have you now?" I asked pointing my finger at Tirlok.

Tirlok was a little ruffled at that.

"Let us see you do that" he said by way of an answer.

"Oh! So, it's a challenge, Eh! Alright. What's the bet? Tea at Wenger's"? I asked.

"Yes of course. Tea at Wenger's", he replied. And whether he was conscious of his weakness or my strength he instinctively put his right hand in his inside pocket and counted the cash within!

●

Miss Kristo was walking slowly up the Queensway. I followed her briskly, caught up with her and said in my best court manner. "Excuse me, but you are Mr. Bandicoot's Secretary, aren't you?"

She looked at me. Apparently I was alright. For her smile broadened into a grin and she said.

"Yes, I am. Can I do anything for you?"

Well. I told her my name and told her how I had left the job and all the rest of it. Apparently the boss had been telling her something about me, for she was acquainted with my name. I said I would like to be working there now that she was there. She was obviously pleased with that.

"Could you possibly ask the boss if he would care to take me back?" I said lamely. What had started as a cheeky adventure tended into an out-of job's wail.

Dolly promised to talk to the boss about me and to meet me for tea the next day to tell me all about it. I thanked her profusely and took my leave. I got my tea out of Tirlok and when I told him I had 'dated' Dolly for the morrow, his astonishment and marvelling at my prowess were worth the little distortion of fact I had indulged in. He lent me a tenner for the occasion to boot.

Dolly was better than her word. She came to Wenger's and told me the boss wanted to see me next morning at 10. This was really much more than I had expected. And not only that, there was a lot of mischief about Dolly that evening. She ate seven cakes and drank three cups of tea and talked to me of just about everything on earth. Once again we parted company. But the previous day where I had said 'Good Night, Miss Kristo', that day I said "Well so long Dolly and Ta for everything."

I got to office next day and got the accountant's job. The boss had tried two or three new fellows and had found them all unsuitable. Or perhaps he had been taken in by the way in which I had resigned on principle. Whatever it was he had dictated a letter to Dolly on the

AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF MARSHAL TITO

Wiener Kurier, Vienna

day I had accosted her in the street, asking me to see him. And Dolly had not sent the letter after I had my little talk with her. That explained her familiarity with my name and her effervescence at tea.

●

I grew to like Dolly very much. I had to do a lot with her now for it was a small office and she was the only stenographer. Once in a way the boss would ask me to reply to some correspondence and I would dictate to Dolly. We were the best of pals and we talked and joked and laughed no end.

Nothing much ever happened in our humdrum lives. We all worked at the office and went home, our interests in life starting and finishing with debit and credit entries and the buying of rations every week. Then suddenly things began to happen.

●

I went to office earlier than usual one day to tally the cash book left over from the previous evening. There was a mistake of a few annas in totalling which I located easily. I had just closed the large book and was wondering what I would do for another half hour before office time when Tirlok appeared. We got to talking shop when he suddenly said.

"Have you heard about Miss Kristo?"

"Miss Kristo," I said. "What about her"?

"Don't tell me you haven't heard? Everyone in the office knows about it," Tirlok said surprised.

"Well frankly I haven't. But what is it?" I asked anxiously.

And I heard the astounding news that Miss Kristo was going on long leave as she was in the family way. I was virtually stunned. Dolly, how could she, I thought. I went red and blue in the face. I was furious at myself, at her, at Tirlok for telling me this. I don't know why I should have felt it so much but I did. I tried to argue with myself. It is a common occurrence, I told myself. Dolly was a woman after all, I said. And hang it all, she had the right to go and do just what she liked with herself. It was none of my business trying to be her mentor.

As Dolly came to the office that morning I looked at her with great pity. This little slip of a girl going to be a mother, I thought. How incredible! How cruel. And she was going on long leave. She must be going to get rid of her shame, I thought. The whole thing was horrible. In my rage and furiousness I abused society which refused to recognise such births, I railed against doctors who helped in performing shady operations and I cursed my own bally impotence at not being able to help Dolly out of this situation.

For I had nothing but sympathy for Dolly. She was almost 24 now. It is but natural, I thought, that the river of her emotions had overflown the banks of propriety at some rascal's honeyed words. She was not to blame at all. With these thoughts and a myriad others torturing me I looked at Dolly, silently, stealthily even and with a heart welling with tender sympathies for this victim of society's cruel conventions. I couldn't concentrate on my work that day. I made out wrong cheques, filled double entries, spilled ink all over me. I was in a mess.

But for all the tortures her condition was causing me, Dolly went about her work in her usual meticulous, and systematic coolness. She wore her smile as pleasantly as ever, and coming out of the boss's room I heard her singing a new song under the clatter of her typewriter. It was courage and bravado of a soul in distress, I thought. Oh Dolly how brave, how great and how terribly sweet you are, I thought. Oh Dolly how I wish I could do something to help you out of this situation, I ruminated.

I had a sudden flash and I made the most important decision of my life. I bit my lower lip, my heart started a St. Vitus's dance inside me and I jumped with joy and the true light of determination shone on my face. Yes I could and would do something nay *everything* for my dear little Miss Kristo.

Half an hour before closing time I sent a chit asking Dolly if she would come and have tea with me. I dared not go and talk to her personally. I was too excited. I was in fact trembling with excitement. But she was as cool as cucumber and came right over to my desk.

"Well—and what's the occasion", she said in her sweet direct fashion.

"Oh, nothing—nothing whatsoever," I stuttered. "I thought I'd like to talk to you." I said.

"Oh dear. Couldn't we make it some other time. I am going on long leave you know and I thought I would do some shopping today", she replied.

"Oh go, please Miss Kristo, I mean Dolly. She come. I really must talk to you today", I said appealingly.

"Alright. If you must, you must I'll come".

●

And my worst suspicions were confirmed. All this while at the back of my head a little imp had kept on whispering that all this was idle gossip. Dolly wasn't going anywhere. There wasn't anything the matter with her. But now I knew. She had herself admitted to going on leave—and long leave, if you please. Oh God. Hadn't I heard somewhere that a girl had to take a long time to recoup after one of these shameful operations. And once again I wallowed neck deep in pity for Dolly—that little victim of cruel society.

We walked to Wenger's together. Dolly made many attempts at conversation in her gay manner. But I was too full of words to say anything. I fidgeted with my coat. I put it on. Then felt hot and took it off and slung it over my left arm. Then I shifted it over to my right arm. Then again threw it over my shoulder and dropped my sun glasses and fountain pen on the grass. Dolly picked them up for me.

"Whatever is the matter with you", she said.

"Oh, nothing at all Dolly. Just nothing. I am sorry I dropped these things. Oh thanks a lot, Dolly", I said as she handed over my things.

●

At last we were there. We sat in a quiet corner and I ordered tea and cakes. Some music was playing, which was all for the best, I thought. We could talk without being overheard.

Dolly made tea, had a cake and looked at me.

"Well, what's up", she said breezily.

"Oh, Dolly," I said.

"But what's the matter. You look scared. Is it the Bandicoot?"

Oh no, no, no. Dolly. No, not him. It's you".

"Me...." said she surprised.

"I mean, I am so sorry".

"Sorry....sorry for what".

"Oh, Dolly don't pretend, I know. I know it all. And I am so sorry".

"But what is it that? you know? What are you sorry for anyway?" She was genuinely surprised.

"Look Dolly you don't want me to say it out, do you? But I want you to know that I know and that I am awfully sorry. I mean I am very sorry. Look Dolly you see.... I am very sorry." I couldn't say it.

"This is really too much," said Dolly biting off another cream roll.

"Do say something or I'll bust."

"Oh, Dolly how could I——I mean how could you. Dolly, will you marry me? I mean you needn't live with me—not necessarily. Just to save the baby and give it a name. I mean my name. Look, Dolly please understand. May be we could live together. But not necessarily. You see what I mean. You know, Dolly. The child, I mean the baby, your baby. I mean he could have or she could have my name and live. And you needn't go on long leave and go to one of those doctors and all.

"Oh, Dolly, you do understand, don't you." I said all this in broken sentences. I can imagine my face must have been crimson. There were beads of cold perspiration on my forehead. My tongue was parched and I was trembling all over.

Dolly put down her cup on the table, got up from her chair and before I knew what was what fell in my lap. She hugged me to her tight, and kissed me——no no——showered me with hot liquid kisses all over my face.

"Oh darling, you are a dear." That was all she said.

There was a commotion at Wenger's. The music stopped. Every body was staring at us. Dolly was terribly abashed. She pulled me by the hand and dragged me downstairs. I didn't pay the bill and I wiped the lipstick off my face on the stairs. I was too happy and too contented, too much of a hero, to say anything.

●

Dolly jumped into the first tonga that came along and dragged me after her. She asked the tongawalla to drive as fast as he could to the railway station. I didn't ask her why. I was drunk with the spirit of martyrdom. I was the man who had sacri-

(Continued On Page 31)

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By. J. C. MAITRA

★

SWEDISH SOCCER TEAM IN CALCUTTA—SUBSTITUTION OF INJURED PLAYERS—INDIA'S PROGRESS IN TABLE-TENNIS—ASIAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP DRAWS EXCELLENT ENTRIES—ZONAL TOURNAMENT AT DELHI—NAGPUR FOLLOWS N.C.F.I.—WAR IN HOCKEY.

A FEW days ago Calcutta had the good fortune of witnessing a leading European football team—Halsing borgs Club from Sweden—in action.

They played three matches in the Eastern Metropolis and emerged unscathed from all of them. In fact the home teams could not score a single goal against them. On the other hand they defeated both East Bengal, the treble champions of India and Combined Bengal XI in convincing fashion though by narrow margins.

It is true the visitors were held to a goalless draw in their initial engagement with Mohun Bagan, their hosts. But that was to be expected. A foreign team is bound to take some time to settle down. Their true form was evident in all their conflicts. I hope that our players have learnt some good lessons from the visitors displays.

I have no doubt that our players would have given better account of themselves if the matches were played during our football season. Then they would have been not only in their top form but would have found the atmospheric conditions more to their liking. Cold weather is far from agreeable to bare-footed play. It hurts, though I must say that the 'bore-dry' ground of winter is not good for booted play either.

Unfortunately the European teams do not care to come here during our summer—or even the rainy season—for some reason or other. If they pay us a visit in August or September, they would enjoy it as much as we would. Then they may be entertained in all parts of the country too.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

As I said last week the Swedish visit created enthusiasm in an unprecedented degree in the minds of soccer fans throughout the eastern part of India—so much so that thousands of them had to be turned away every day for want of accommodation in the C.F.C. ground. And, mind you, the gate-charges were by no means low. This convinced the powers that be that a commodious stadium was urgently needed in Calcutta. It is earnestly hoped that it will not take long in materialising.

Although I would cordially support the visit of any outstanding team from Britain or the Continent, preferably National ones,—and during our own season—I would much prefer sending out selected sides abroad as often as possible. Their experience in foreign lands—and in best of company—helps them to learn many things from their opponents and at the same time assist them in gaining confidence in their own abilities.

In this respect, the eastern tour of the Bangalore Aryan Gymkhana team is highly praiseworthy. Such tours contribute to a great extent in cementing friendship between our land and the visiting countries. Only the controlling bodies should be very careful in selecting the teams so that they may not lower the prestige and honour of the country instead of enhancing them.

SUBSTITUTION OF INJURED PLAYERS

One question which has been agitating the football world for a long time is whether injured players should be allowed to be substituted during a match. The international rules do not permit it. But this is generaly permitted on the Continent.

Britain is venemently opposed to it on the ground that undue advantage is taken of this latitude by players and clubs alike. Even when a player is not seriously injured or when he is not truly 'hors de combat a fresh player is substituted for him which gives the team concerned undue advantage over their opponents. It is hard luck, they say, for a team to lose a player—particularly if he is their star player or goal keeper—but they must make the best of it.

The remedy for it would be to have a medical officer—appointed by the controlling body—on the spot. If he certifies a player unfit for play then a substitute should be allowed. Where a doctor is not present, this rule should not be applicable. This means that substitution may be permitted in national and international engagements only.

INDIA'S PROGRESS IN TABLE TENNIS

It is heartening to hear from world famous players like Victor Barna and Richard Bergmann that India's table tennis standard is very near the world class. There is no doubt that the visit of these two distinguished stars has stimulated the game in our country a good deal and also helped to improve our players like Uttam Chandarana, V. Sivaraman, Ranbir Bhandari and Jayant beyond all expectations.

Profitable as these visits were, it would be much more profitable if we send out our stalwarts to compete in the World Championship and tour advanced countries like Britain, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, as often as we can afford. It may be too late to send them for the next competition. But efforts should be made to arrange a tour in the near future. Then the rate of our progress will be as amazing as it has been during the last few years.

ASIAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

The first Lawn Tennis Championship of Asia, which will be staged at Calcutta during the Christmas Week, has drawn entries from various countries of the world. The list is fairly attractive and we may be sure that the matches will produce tennis of a very high order. Disappointing though it may be that the leading stars from the United States of America and Australia are unable to take part in it this year, we may hope that they would be persuaded to join in the near future if our initial effort is successful.

The United States are sending two members of the fair sex in Mrs. Patricia Todd and "Gussie" Moran. The latter set the Wimbledon Courts afine by her gorgeous costumes as well as her dazzling displays. We may rest assured many fans would make the journey to Calcutta South Club Courts just to have a glimpse of this fairy. Can anybody tell me why Japan, the leading tennis country in Asia, has kept herself out of the competition.

HEAVY GATE-CHARGES

The AILTA has taken a heavy financial burden on its shoulders by inaugurating this tournament. I understand substantial help has been offered by the Government and leading commercial houses in this respect. But much will depend on the sporting community. It is primarily on their support the venture can be successful in every way.

I am however, puzzled to note that the gate-charges for the tournament will be Rs. 75 and Rs. 40 for the West and East enclosures respectively. And the daily charges for same will be Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 to be increased to Rs. 15 and Rs. 8 in the last stage. How many of our fans can afford this luxury? May be the promoters want them to visit once or twice as they can afford. As the space is limited, it will accommodate everybody once in a way. However, I hope the tournament will meet with glorious success.

A WISE SUGGESTION

The suggestion of the European Davis Cup Committee to keep the quarter-finalists of the previous year on of the first round of the tournament is an eminently reasonable one. This will give the weaker countries a reasonable opportunity to measure their strength between themselves before meeting the stronger ones. I hope the World Davis Cup Committee will accept it.

India is still far behind the leading countries of the world, though she has been participating in the world competitions for over a quarter of a century. The reason for her backwardness is that the game is not played in our schools and there is no system of coaching in our colleges. Besides the scope for intensive practice is totally lacking. Unless and until these crying defects and handicaps are removed and our promising youngsters are given every encouragement and help to improve their game, we cannot expect to rise to the top of the world at any time.

Only when our national and provincial controlling bodies as well as educational authorities will take into their heads to promote this queen of games in an organised and systematic manner, India will advance rapidly. There is no dearth of talent in our land. It needs. to be picked up and encouraged in the right way and at the right time When shall we do so?

Loring in The Providence Bulletin

"Collateral requested."

ZONAL TOURNAMENT AT DELHI

I am glad to hear that a New Pentangular Cricket tournament on a Zonal basis will be staged at Delhi in March next. The suggestion for holding such a tournament came from Lala Amarnath, the former, Test Captain of India, and was unanimously accepted by the representatives from East Punjab, South Punjab, Rajputana, Delhi and RIAF. apparently this is designed to improve the Standard of Cricket in Northern India.

I wish they had adopted the scheme for the All-India Zonal Quadrangular in toto. That would have been more helpful for the growth of Indian Cricket as a whole. Bengal was prepared to do it. But the manner in which the players were selected for the attennated competition left them no opinion but to abandoned it altogether. To be financially successful, all the prominent players belonging to each Zone should have been chosen as has done when the tournament was held in Bombay. But the Board of Control—for reasons best known to themselves — named only youngsters whose drawing powers at the gates are negligible. Who can undertake the responsibility of staging it when it is sure entail heavy loss?

NAGPUR FOLLOWS MCFI.

News has it that an All India Women's Hockey Association has been formed in Nagpur with Miss Avi J. Cama as Honorary Secretary. It is said that all the members of the Executive Committee are from Nagpur. Does it mean that Women's hockey does not exist in other parts of the country? I do not know who authorised the above-named lady to form an all-India body, and who attended the meeting to inaugurate the same. Did she invite all the provincial associations participating in the National Championship to attend it? It does not seem so.

The Nagpur Association can at best be called a provincial body, though I am afraid Jubbulpore may strongly object to this claim. But by no stretch of imagination can it rank with a national controlling body.

To start with, it is necessary to form provincial associations for women in different parts of the country. When they are properly established, their representativer should meet to form an All-India body. Fancy Bombay and Bengal, whee more women's hockey is played than in any other part of India, have no voice in its formation or place in its composition. It appears to be a mere pocket-borough of the enterprising and enthusiastic lady, who has appointed herself its Honorary Secretary for a period of three years!

WAR IN HOCKEY CIRCLES

The tug-of-war between the BPHA and the Hockey Umpires Association is proceeding apace. This may seem rather surprising as the President of the Umpires Association is a Vice-President of the BPHA. However, in this contest for power over supervision of matches the game itself is suffering. Who are the players and clubs to look to if the controlling body and the whistling fraternity are at loggerheads and each interprets the rules in its own way? I hope better sense will prevent in both camps and the game will be governed in the best interests of all concerned.

On my return to Bombay, I find the Cooperage in a much more improved condition. With a little more attention, it will be almost as good as the old ground. I was told that the attendance during the week-ends was quite good, although the week-days appeared deserted. I have no doubt that when the days are longer, people will find it more convenient to attend every day.

NO IMPROVEMENT

Now that the 'D' has been enlarged, I enquired if it has helped the penalty comes in any way. The experience of the last few weeks has not shown improvement in any direction. It is more difficult to score than even before. So the penalty corner is no penalty to the defending side at all. Is it any protection of the goalie, I wonder. Crowds surround him as usual and he never knows where the ball is and how it passes. If it hits him, he will be none the wiser for it.

The wisest course would be to revert to the old circle, but keep the netted area clear, so that the custodian and the striker may have a straight fight between them of course the defenders will be on either side of the goal-posts when the corner-shot is taken and may intercept the ball when it is shot again from the top of the semi-circle. But the chances of scoring will be much greater and the physical danger to the goalfe will be much less. This is worth a trial. Will the international body and the IHF see to it?

NEW SWIMMING BATH AT DADAR

The long distance swimming race organised by the Aquatic Council of the B.P.O.A. on Sunday last was notable by the resounding success of Dolly Nazir of the Golvala Baths, who triumphed in the women's event for the second year in succession. She covered the distance of two miles and a half between the Sunk Rock and the Gateway of India—in 58 minutes, 18.5 seconds. Although she approved upon her last year's timing by 17 minutes, 41.5 seconds, she is still 2 minutes, 55 seconds behind the record set up by Pam Ballantyre in 1947. I have no doubt however, that if she maintains the present rate of her progress, she would easily overhaul Pam's record next year.

A new winner was found in the men's event in Khatau P. Thakkar of Young Swimmers Union, who finished the same distance as Dolly in 47 minutes, 43.6 seconds. Although he was able to outswim Isaac Mansoor the Olympic swimmer, he fell short of the latter's record, established in 1947, by 4 minutes 25.9 seconds. It may be hoped that Thakkar will also improve on his timing next year.

We hear that a big Swimming Bath will be constructed by the Bombay Municipality—to be named after Mahatma Gandhi—at a cost of ten lakhs of rupees at Shivaji Park in the near future. This will certainly help to improve the standard of swimming in Bombay at a rapid pace.

'Cover' Girls And 'Pinups'

ROMANCE OF PROFESSIONAL BEAUTIES WHO MARRY INTO HIGH BRACKETS

WHAT is the truth about models? Are they the party girls, the home-wreckers and the husband-snatchers the tabloids make them out to be? Are they beautiful but dumb, and do they spend all their leisure night-clubbing drinking, and looking for millionaire husbands? Who are they? How do they live? Why do they hit the headlines so often? asks Cynthia Hope in 'Liberty.'

There are 6,000 girls who call themselves professional models, and to get the facts about them for 'Liberty's' readers, we talked with the heads of the four leading New York model agencies, with several of the top magazine-cover girls, and with Robert Knight, editor of 'Hold-It' the racket-busting trade journal of the model industry.

At the outset, these authorities agree that too many girls come to New York with little if any knowledge of the enormous complexities of the model mill. A great many have only Christmas or birthday money to tide them over while they haunt the model agencies.

The ousier agents interview thousands of girls a year: John Powers about 5,000; Harry Conover more than 3,000. Less than 1 per cent ever become top wage-earners. But many stay on in the city anyway. Quite often these are the girls who hit the head-lines, give the slur to the word 'model'

Most models insist that the almost unbearable tensions of the modeling business are the cause of many a professional beauty's downfall. "The shakes' for instance, most dread occupational ailment among models, can end the career of even a top cover girl.

Addicts To Drugs

Since long exposures sometimes require a model to hold perfectly still before the camera for five seemingly endless seconds—or for eight seconds in some colour shots—the slightest tremor on a model's part blurs her image on film, spoils a shot that may have taken two hours to set up.

Once a model falls prey to this flinching nervousness, it can wreak havoc with her psychologically. Just the conscious effort to hold steady in front of the camera is often enough to bring on the dread tremor. Since a model's time is worth from $10 to $50 an hour, and the photographer's fee, for a colour shot may run to $1,500 and up, a ruined batch of film caused by a model's jitters involves a loss which blackballs the model forever at a studio.

Some girls resort to drugs in an effort to counter-act the tremors, or shakes. They take a capsule of a few grains of phenobarbital to relax tense facial muscles and steady camera nerves. But those who let drugs take over usually land in a psychiatric ward. Models find that small doses of any of these drugs have to be stepped up more and more to be effective. And it is easy for a model to kid herself about the actual "bigness' of a job. When she gets to this stage, she finds herself needing the pills oftener. If she has five modeling appointments a day, she is likely to stay drugged for all five. Worse yet, her pictures soon begin to show the effects. A doped smile won't sell tooth paste in a competitive market.

Tragic Example

A tragic example of what this can do to a girl was related by a model who is still fighting her way out of slavery to the dope habit.

Not until her mother arrived on a visit from the Midwest, this once popular model said, did she realize that she had become a dope addict. When the girl's mother commented on her daughter's strange appearance and the odd way she slept whenever she had time off during daytime hours, the girl began to worry for fear the truth would come out. She hid the pills. But during one of her heavy afternoon naps, her mother happened upon a half-hidden make-up case. The mother was panic-stricken upon finding a quantity of yellow pills. A chemist's analysis proved the pills to be dope.

Since this model was unable to face the camera without the aid of drugs, she not only faced a long fight against the dope habit, but also a temporary curtailment of her career. When she is able to return to modelling, there may not be a place for her.

Girls who are riding the crest in the modelling field are often called on to put in a 15-hour workday. Such a schedule is, of course, very fatiguing. Fainting is a frequent occurrence among models.

Daytime tensions comprise only part of a model's problems. She is constantly faced with "dating" troubles that few other girls encounter. It's true that no model is forced to compromise herself in order to land modelling jobs. In an industry where one big agency lists as many as 2,500 active clients, a model can keep her self-respect and still remain in the big time.

Nevertheless a girl's viewpoint must undergo a definite change when she becomes a professional beauty. A prudish attitude is impractical. In the modelling business there is no place for the coy girl. Sometimes, during the rush of quick changes at a fashion show, there is not even time for modesty.

Models And Morals

If this is true, then you may ask if models' morals are looser than those of the average girl? Do their spectacular careers attract the wrong type of men—wolves and model-chasers? Does close contact with photographers and artists break down moral barriers?

There's no simple yes or no to these questions.

A model's life presents extraordinary situations, and in most cases it takes an extraordinary girl to cope with them. For example, late night work at studios, with only the model and photographer present, is a fairly usual occurrence. And while most photographers are strictly business, there are naturally exceptions.

The grapevine in the modelling business will give a girl a lead on this type of photographer if she keeps her ears open. The names of such men, together with a complete breakdown of the line they use, can be had for the asking in any large gathering of models.

Models must learn to distinguish the wolves early. Now and then, however, a new wolf cuts a swath in modelling circles before his name becomes a byword. One such was a budding "photographer" whose name was prominent in the New York Social Register. He booked one model after another on his big "jobs", often demanding that the girl pose in scanty clothing. This went on for several months before his hoax was discovered. He was not only a phony photographer, but he had never even used film in his camera while pretending to shoot his so-called "advertising photos."

Few cover girls are easy game, and even fewer, despite lurid tabloid allusions, are "kept."

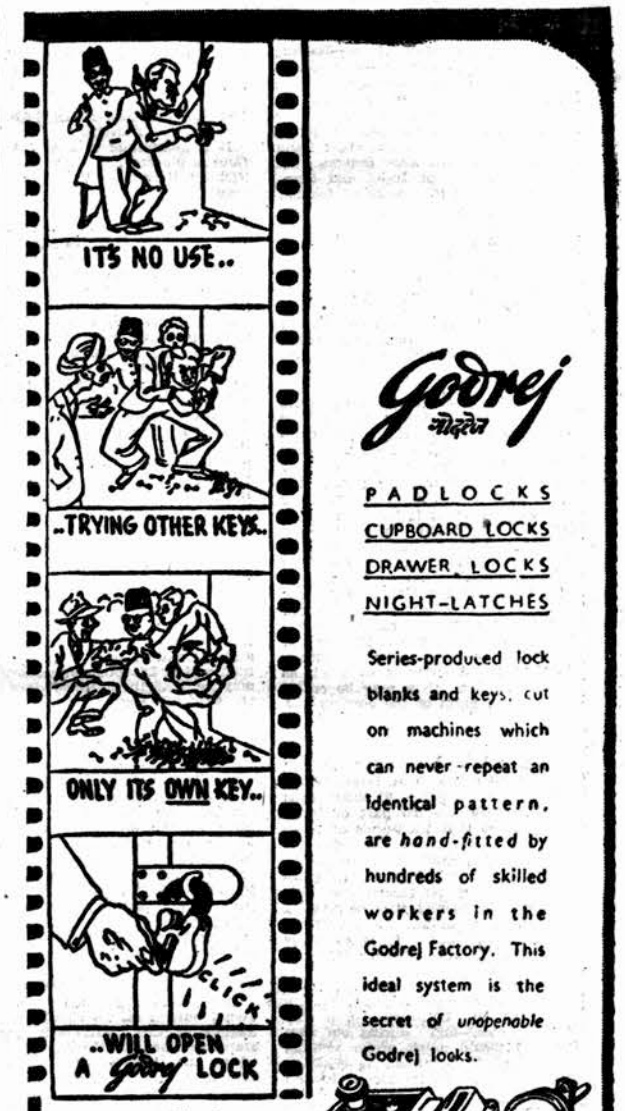
The infamous cutback system is another side of modelling that has been known to cost the girls thousands of dollars a year. This undercover hold-up, which almost always flourishes without the knowledge of agency heads, forces a model to hand over gifts, "loans', and dates to the agency telephone operator who is unscrupulous enough to exact them. Since the agency telephones are a model's life line to her clients, it's easy enough for a scheming telephone operator to recommend one model at the expense of another, thereby ruining the model who won't play along.

Fur coats, handmade lingerie, and radios are a few of the things that have been passed across agency telephone board as bribes. At one agency this racket became so flagrant before it was discovered that models were expected to attend countless "showers" and "birthday parties" given by and for telephone operators. Gifts amounting to $50 and over were the rule.

Cut-Back Racket

The models are usually afraid to report chiselling phone operators for fear of reprisals which may cut their earnings. One girl whose career was almost ruined because she refused to kick back to phone operators cracked the racket wide open at one of the big agencies. A $20-an-hour fashion model, Margaret J—— found her appointment pad empty of bookings for three consecutive weeks. With two

(Continued on Page 23)



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GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., LTD.

Godrej also make SOAPS — GLYCERINE — HAIR OIL EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

ILO CHIEF IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General of the I.L.O. arrived here this morning by sea from the United Kingdom to attend the meeting of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. at Mysore from December 29 to January.

Mr. Morse was met at the pier by Mr. S. Lall, Chairman of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. and Secretary to the Labour Ministry, Government of India, and representatives of the Government of Bombay, the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

Mr. Morse, who is scheduled to stay in the city for four days, before leaving for Ahmedabad, is expected to meet here members of the Bombay Cabinet, represenatives of the Employers' Federation of India and Trade Unionists.

In the second week of January, Mr. Morse will leave India for Ceylon to attend an Asian Regional Committee meeting of the I.L.O. there.

Mr. D. A. Morse, Director-General of the I.L.O., who arrived here this morning by sea from the United Kingdom will meet press representatives at the Bombay Secretariat tomorrow (Sunday) at 11-30 a.m.

Mr. Morse later told pressmen in his hotel suite that this was his first visit to India and was glad to have the opportunity of studying at first hand the economic conditions of India.

He said: "I have come with an open mind to study Indian social and economic problems so that I.L.O. as a body may be in a better position to give the necessary assistance in this direction.

"This is particularly appropriate at a time when the Directorate-General of the I.L.O. has insisted that the organisation must effectively face the problems of Asia."

Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Morse called on India's veteran Trade Unionist, Mr. N. M. Joshi, at the latter's residence in Bombay, and was with him for about an hour.

In the afternoon, Mr. Morse met Bombay's Labour Minister, Mr. Gulzarial Nanda and held general discussions with him on Bombay's social and labour problems.

'NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOCIAL WORKERS AND MINISTERS'

Rajaji Commends Missionary Spirit To Successful Trainees

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10 (PTI).

THE Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari today presented certificates to 91 successful students who completed the three months' emergency training course in social work instituted jointly by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation and the United Council of Relief and Welfare.

The Governor-General described the occasion as "historic". This was the first time in the country that an organised effort had been made by the Government to train social workers.

Most of the outgoing students, nearly half of whom are women, will now be posted to various rehabilitation camps and townships.

Mrs. John Matthai, Director of the Women's Section of the Rehabilitation Ministry, gave an account of the origin of the training scheme and the extent of help she got from various sources.

The Governor-General, addressing the students urged them to take to their work with missionary spirit. There was no difference between a Minister of the Government and a social worker. If those who received the diplomas did well they would be doing exactly what the Ministers were doing.

R. I. A. F. Goodwill Mission In Malaya

SINGAPORE, Dec. 10 (PTI): Members of the Royal Indian Air Force Goodwill Mission to the Far East today called on Mr. J. A. Thivy Government of India's representative in Malaya and other Officers of the Indian Government at India House

Air Commodore Nanda leader of the Mission, told the Press Trust of India that his mission would prove very valuable in establishing "camaraderie" between R.A.F. and the R.I.A.F officers.

He thanked the R.A.F. Far East Command for the arrangements made for the visit and the hearty welcome given to the mission.

TWO WINGS OF SAME PUBLIC SERVICE

C. R. Srinivasan Urges Co-operation Between Press And Government

NAGPUR, Dec. 10 (PTI).

MR. C. R. SRINIVASAN, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, said here this afternoon that the role of the Press in India now was infinitely more important than in the past when India was not a free country.

Mr. Srinivasan was speaking to a large gathering of Nagpur journalists on the occasion of a reception given to him by Pandit D. P. Mishra, Home Minister, Central Provinces, at the Secretariat.

Mr. Srinivasan said: "We have now a constitution of our own. India is a democratic country. With adult franchise, we will soon have 150 million voters in the country. We have to remember that it is these voters who will elect the Governments of the future. It is, therefore, the duty of the Press to educate this vast population and equip them with knowledge and other general guidance so that they may exercise their votes properly."

Mr. Srinivasan declared that the press and the Government were two wings of public service, and the objective of both was the same, namely public service. He did not, therefore, see why there should not be full co-operation and understanding between the two wings.

Mr. Srinivasan said, he would like to impress on them that the responsibilities of journalists had increased all the more now in India and it should always be their constant endeavour to discharge these responsibilities properly, fully conscious of the great and noble mission of public service to which they were committed.

He advised them to observe restraint in what they wrote from day to day and not to allow themselves to be swayed by passion or prejudice, partisanship or blurred vision.

Mr. Srinivasan hoped that the Press in India would never lose sight of the high ideal and conduct itself in a manner worthy of high traditions of self-less service.

Pandit D. P. Mishra, the Home Minister, eugolised the services of Mr. Srinivasan to Indian journalism and said that Mr. Srinivasan, through his own paper, had raised the standard of Indian language journalism in this country to the highest pitch.

Mr. Srinivasan was not only an eminent journalist but also a leading industrialist, and it was a matter of satisfaction to him that Mr. Srinivasan had accepted his invitation to visit this province.

Earlier in the day, Pandit Mishra had one-hour talk with Mr. Srinivasan on various subjects connected with the Press in this Province and they had a frank exchange of views.

The Provincial Branch of the A.-I. N.E.C. gave a dinner in honour of Mr. Srinivasan tonight.

Government Denial

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10 (UPI): The Central Government's attention has been drawn to the report of the meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee attached to the Ministry of Communications held on June 11 1949, which was published in the press.

Government desire to make it clear that there were no negotiations between them and Messrs. Asian Air Associates regarding the purchase of the latter's property at Worli in connection with the Bombay telephone workshops and much less for any particular purchase price.

SOLVING ENCLAVES' PROBLEM

Agreement Reached In Bombay

BOMBAY, Dec. 10 (UPI): A provisional list of the villages belonging to Bombay but lying in the Hyderabad State territory and those of the latter situated in Bombay, which will be exchanged between the two Governments, was prepared at a conference between Mr. M. D. Bhatt, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and Mr. M. Sheshadri, Revenue Minister, Hyderabad Government, at the Bombay Secretariat today.

It is understood that, as a result of this agreement, about 100 Bombay villages lying in Hyderabad territory will be merged with the State and an equal number of Hyderabad villages will be integrated with Bombay.

The Government of Bombay are expected to approve the list on December 12. The Hyderabad Government will do the same after Mr. Sheshadri's return to the State.

It is however, learnt that the Parsi and Jamkher enclaves, which belong to Bombay but which are situated in Hyderabad, will remain as they are for some time to come.

Cattle Lifting Tiger Shot

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 10.

A cattle lifting tiger measuring 8 ft. 9 inches has been shot dead from a close range of 20 yards by a Shikari in Hosnangabad District.

The beast is reported to have been creating havoc to the cattle owners in and around the village of Singhpur.

Outlaws Shoot 2 Police Officials

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 10: One sub-inspector and two constables are reported to have been shot dead by a of outlaws near Badnawar, in Central India, in a clash with a party of Kanjars which was being led by Nathia Kanjar. The outlaws disayppeared into the neighbouring jungles after perpetrating this ghastly crime and remain still at large.

Smugglers Clash With Police: Two Hurt

VILLUPURAM, Dec. 10, (PTI): About 20 smugglers and a customs preventive patrol clashed near here last Wednesday night it was learned today. One of the smugglers was injured by gunfire while a Customs Inspector was seriously injured by stone-throwing.

The smugglers abandoned the sugar bags they were carrying from French India into Indian Union territory.

TRIBESMEN FIGHT PAKISTAN FORCES

"Expansionist Designs" Opposed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10 (UPI): According to the Kabul Radio broadcast the Pakistan Government on the pretext of constructing a dam at Warsak, have started taking steps to set up military posts in the Khwajazai territory. Fighting is now going on between the "aggressive Pakistan forces and the defensive Mohamud forces" who are determined to oppose the "expansionist designs" of Pakistan.

Ulemas of all Mohamud tribes, who met at Khwajazai to consider the situation, the broadcast added, have given a unanimous Fatwa (verdict) that it was the duty of every single individual to fight the aggression of Pakistan, and that he who sacrificed his life in this cause would be a martyr.

HYDERABAD IN STRONG POSITION

Ranji Trophy Cricket

HYDERABAD, Dec. 10 (PTI)

Hyderabad Cricket Association continuing their first innings today in their Ranji Trophy match against C. P. and Berar had scored 327 runs when the last wicket fell. C. P. and Berar who were all out in their first innings for 136, began their second knock and were one down for a total of 28 at the close of play.

Aibara, the Hyderabad Captain scored a brilliant unbeaten 144 to enable his side to be in a comfortable position. Saney was the most successful bowler for the C.P. and Berar team capturing four wickets at a cost of 80 runs.

The following were the scores:—

C. P. AND BERAR (1st Innings) 136

HYDERABAD (1st Innings)

Dastagir Quereshi l.b.w. N. D Saney 57, Nizam Yar Khan b N. D Saney 5, Ali Hussain l.b.w. S. S. Jog 38, Bharatchand Khana b S. S. Jog 12, Dittia l.b.w. N. D. Saney 27, Aibara not out 144, Nasir Ali b N. D. Saney 11, Gulam Ahmed b Jog 13, Mahmed Ali Khan run out 1, Ramkrishana c Kesari b N. D. Saney 5, Bhoopathi l.b.w. N. D. Saney 4 Extras 10. Total 227.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

N. D. Saney 21/0/80/4, Chunilal 16/2/45/0, S. A. Rahim 6/2/14/0, W D. Saney 35.5//13/79/2, Kesari 27/8/61/0, Thakur 3/0/5/0, Jog 10/2/33/3.

C.P. AND BERAR (2nd Innings)

N. D. Saney c Substitute b Bhoopathy 12 A. D. Mohoni batting 16, Gopi Naidu batting 0. Extras 0. Total (for 1 wicket) 28.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bharatchand Khanna 10/7/9/0, Ramakrishna 7/3/11/0, Bhoopathy 4/1/8/1, Mohamad Ali Khan 1/1/0/0.

Bombay's Representatives For Inter-Group Sports

BOMBAY, Saturday

Bombay University's team for the Inter Group Sports to be held at Belgaum was selected after this evening's Sports and the following were selected to make the trip. The meet takes place on December 15, 16 and 17.

The following are the representatives:—

O. Pinto (Captain), S. D'Cunna, N. Gotting, M. Mascarenhas, F. D'Silva, Kakungullu, Wasiakar, Braganza, S. D'Silva, R. Omer, F. Soonawalla, P. Motiwalla, Buhariwalla, Rajgopal, G. G. Jog, P. B. Bhat, R. K. Jain, I. Mansoor, D. Sopher, Desai (Sydenham).

WOMEN'S HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Women's Hockey League played at the Association ground this evening Bombay City 'B' and Lusitanian's 'B' shared two goals. Miss A. Rodrigues scored for the City while Miss T. Menezes equalized for the Lusis.

In the Senior division match Bombay Greys A' beat St. Agnese High School by three goals to nil. Yvonne Carvalho scored once while Marie Misquitta scored twice.

KARNATAK DEMAND Muslim M. L. A's Support

HUBLI, Dec. 10 (PTI)—Mr. A. A. Kittur, member of the Fourth Party in the Bombay Assembly, in a statement today, said that non-Congress members of Legislatures from Karnatak, including Muslims, "will have to seriously consider the question of joining hands with their Congress colleagues", if the Congress High Command failed to meet the Karnatak demand for a separate province.

Mr. Kittur said that there were no two opinions in Karnatak over the issue on which the Congress members of Legislatures have been asked to resign. He expressed the hope that the resignations may not ultimately materialise and the Congress High Command "might do something to meet the Karnatak demand".

Poona And Mehsana Local Boards

BOMBAY Saturday

Following the reconstitution of districts on account of the merger of the Deccan and Gujarat States in the Province, the Government of Bombay has directed that the District Local Boards of Poona and Mehsana should be dissolved and reconstituted with effect from December 15.

WORK HARD TO WIN PROSPERITY

Nehru's Call To Nation

FARRUKHABAD, Dec. 10. (PTI).

PANDIT Jawaharlal Nehru called upon the people yesterday to work hard if they wanted India to march on the path of progress and prosperity.

He said: "The eyes of the whole world are watching us and we have to demonstrate whether we are a living people full of vitality or a dead nation. Hard work alone will ensure success of our plans and policies because success of any ideology ultimately depends on the amount of work the followers of that particular ideology put in to implement it"

The Prime Minister was replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the members of Farrukhabad Municipal Board

Discussions in the subjects Committee meeting of the U.P political conference were suspended for some time to enable the board to present the address.

Pandit Nehru began his speech with a reference to his last visit to Farrukhabad about twelve years ago and said that even after such a long time he found no significant change in the town. Evidently, he said, the pace of progress in this town was slow which was a common feature of most of the towns and cities in India. In contrast to this, in foreign countries, the face of a town or city was changed within twelve months

The prime minister said that in India the idea of civic duty was confined to giving welcome addresses to high dignitaries, while little was being done to improve the towns and cities. On such occasions it was also customary to put forward certain demands soliciting the help of the Government. He did not like this practice and thought it against self-respect and dignity to mention such things in welcome addresses. In foreign countries, he said, municipal boards took pride in giving an idea of their capacity to work and their achievements.

Pandit Nehru said: "We talk much about culture but there is little evidence of it in our every day actions. For us it exists in theoretical text books and not in words. All talk about culture is of little value unless you know how your mind and heart are working Are you concentrating on the present day problems or engrossed in brooding over the past which does not exist?

Today in the whole of Asia revolutionary changes are taking place similar to revolution in Soviet Russia thirty years ago and it is of vital importance how much you realise about it."

Pandit Nehru emphasised that whatever their "isms" people must work hard to bring property to the nation. He said tremendous progress in Soviet Russia and U. S. A. was ultimately achieved not by mere formulating policies and plans but in carrying them out Unfortunately this was not the case in India where much time was spent on formulating policies and little work done to implement them

P M. DECRIES VIOLENCE AND COMMUNALISM

Pandit Nehru, addressing a meeting under the auspices of Secular Democratic Front today, named violence and communalism as two enemies of the new-born democracy in India and said that if India pursued their path, she would inevitably invite disaster.

He said that Communist methods of violence would injure the interests of workers and peasants whose cause the Communists claimed to espouse. If Government gave any party an opportunity to reach its goal through methods of violence it would result in civil conflict and fragmentation of the country

Similarly, the talk of "Hindu culture" would injure India's interest and would mean acceptance of the two-nation theory which the Congress had opposed tooth and nail. Such a course would strike at the very root of India's stand on Kashmir where "we could not for an instance, send our armies and we would not be there if we were not supported by very large sections of the population who are Muslims of Kashmir"

Pandit Nehru referred to agitation against the Evacuee Property Ordinance and said that the suggestion to follow the policy of Pakistan in this respect was not based on principles of justice and would harm India.

Pakistan, he said, was the only country in the world which was based on communal foundations and India could not follow her.

He declared that as the Prime Minister he was fully responsible for the promulgation of the ordinance and did not want to shirk his responsibility even to a little extent. The Ordinance, he said, was based on principles of justice, and India would progress only by following these principles.

Violence Will Spell Ruin

NEHRU CONDEMNS COMMUNALISM

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POETRY RECITAL AT TOWN HALL

At the reception, after his poetry recital at the Town Hall, Sir Eugene Millington-Drake, Vice-President of the Poetry Society of London, with Mr. and Mrs. Dongerkery, Mrs. Rau, Mrs. Talyarkhan, Prof. P. A. Wadia and others.

Compensation To 1945 Riots Victim

MUNICIPALITY GRANTS OVER RS. 10 LAKHS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has received a sum of Rs. 10,74,311 from the Bombay Municipality as the first instalment towards the payment of compensation awarded to the sufferers in the riots of 1945, 1946 and 1947.

In a notification that payment of compensation, it is announced, will be made to claimants in the following manner:—

(a) All Claims which are for loss of life in the City of Bombay, will be first paid from this amount.

(b) Claims in respect of injuries in the City of Bombay will be paid subsequently, when the next amount is received.

(c) Claims assigned to Insurance Companies and others will be paid gradually thereafter on receipt of further amounts.

Claims arising within the jurisdiction of the Municipalities in Greater Bombay, other than Bombay Municipality, will be paid on receipt of the recoveries from those Municipalities.

Applications for payment of compensation on account of Death Claims will be entertained on and from Wednesday the 21st December 1949 at 11 A.M. (S.T.) Payments will be made to the parties on proper identification.

Payment of all the claims is subject to a cut of 3 per cent on account of the cost of the recovery of the compensation by the Municipalities.

CHINESE OFFICIALS IN PAKISTAN

Permission To Leave Given

KARACHI, December 9, (PTI-Reuter): Many Chinese Nationalist officers and officials, stranded here after escaping from Communists in Sinkiang province, North-West China, have received permission to leave Pakistan, it was authoritatively stated today.

About 60 Nationalists who made the long journey through the snow-bound passes of the Himalayas to reach Pakistan are to be allowed to enter India and have already left.

The first party of 40 Nationalists in Karachi is expected to leave soon for Formosa by air. It will include three Generals.

DINKERRAO DOUBTS UTILITY OF "MISSING A MEAL" A WEEK

Better Not To Draw A Day's Ration, He Advises

Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay, who attended office for the first time yesterday since his illness told reporters this morning that he was doubtful about the utility of "Missing a Meal a Week". For, he said, the person who missed a meal made up for it by eating more the next meal he took. It was far better not to draw a day's ration, for that way there would be the conservance of essential food stuffs.

The Minister admitted in reply to a question that the middle classes did not get enough to eat, for they did not have the wherewithal to supplement their rations by fruit and milk.

While promising the City, an increased ration eight ounces of sugar per person most probably from January 7th, the Minister said that the chances of increasing the ration of rice and other rationed commodities in the future was not very bright, as the Government of India would allot to the Province three lakh tons less than last year

But, procurement this year so far, had been the highest during the last five years. Their minimum target was 6 lakh tons, but they expected to get more. But, this advantage would be offset by the Government of India allocating less to the Province.

The Minister also said that there was little chance of rice ration being increased next year as the Government of India was unlikely to import rice next year. Regarding the reduction in food prices, the Government of Bombay had not heard from the Centre so far, and even if there were bumper crops in the Province they could not independently take a decision on the matter.

He revealed that reports so far showed that the Kharif crop was good, the Rabi crop report was yet to come and in Khandesh the crop position was not as satisfactory as one desired.

The Ministry said that the trends today did not go to show that cloth prices would come down.

TRANSFER OF POWER TO VIETNAM SOON

SAIGON, Dec. 10 (P.T.I): The transfer of power from the French authorities in Indo-China to the Vietnam Government headed by Bao Dai, former Emperor of Annam is expected to be signed by M. Leon Pignon, French High-Commissioner in Indo-China, and Bao Dai in about a week's time before Bao Dai leaves for France, according to usually well-informed sources here.

This will give Bao Dai's Government complete internal sovereignty and put into effect the Franco-Vietnamese Agreement of March 8 last, by which French recognised Vietnam's independence within the French Union.

The joint Franco-Viet-namese Commission working out details of the transfer has considerably speeded up the work since Bao Dai's arrival at Saigon

When the transfer of powers has been signed the way will be clear for the French National Assembly to ratify the Agreement of March 8.

These two steps will pave the way for recognition of the Bao Dai Government by foreign powers.

Britain and the United States, in particular, are understood to be awaiting for these two conditions to be fulfilled before according recognition.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Magsar Vad 6, 2006
Muslim: Safar 20, 1369
Parsi: Tir 10, 1319
Sunrise 7-2 a.m. Sunset 6-2 p.m.
Hightide 03-40, 15-30, Lowtide 10.08, 21-24.

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.—Jehangir Wadia Bldg. Opp. Flora Fountain. Free Public Lecture on "Man Mortal and Immortal at 6-15 p.m. today.

SARASWATI COMM. INST.—5th Annual Gathering and Prize Distribution at R.M. Bhat High School Parel at 5 p.m.

PRESS CONFERENCE—Mr. David Morse, Director-Gen., Int. Lab. Organisation will meet journalists at Secretariat Comm. Room at 9 a.m.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSN.—Felicitations to Dr. Yodh and Dr. C. M. Mehta at G. S. Medical College Hall, Parel at 4-30 p.m.

ISMAIL Y. COLLEGE—2nd Dramatic Competition at College at 4-30 p.m.

GOAN POLITICAL CONF.—Reception Comm. Meeting at Forbes Hall at 10-30 a.m.

GOA NATIONAL CONGRESS: Public meeting, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, 9-30 a.m. Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas will preside.

Y.M.C.A.—12th and last morning consert at Wodehouse Branch at 11-30 p.m.

HOME GUARDS' THIRD ANNIVERSARY—Podar College, Matunga Home Minister presiding at 9 a.m.

BOMBAY LEFT CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE—Meeting at Arya Bhawan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay-4, on Sunday at 3-30 p.m. Shri R. S. Ruiker will address.

SHIVAJI PARK NAGARIK SANGH Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagvati, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, will speak on "An ideal citizen of the Indian Republic" at 6 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Park Club, Mahim Seaface, off Shivaji Park. Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

Y.M.C.A.: Sunday Morning Concert, at Y.M.C.A. Wodehouse Road. 11-30 a.m.

HINDUSTHAN SCOUT ASSN.: Scout Rally, Gowalia Tank Maidan, 4-30 p.m. Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, presiding.

ALL-BOMBAY CONSUMERS CO-OPT SOC. FEDN.: First Federation Day celebration, People's Hall, Congress House, 5 p.m. Mr. S. K. Patil will preside.

"Hindustani Shikshak Sanad" Examination Results

The following candidates, have passed the "Hindustani Shikshak Sanad" Examination held in Bombay during July 1949, through the Congress Rashtrabhasha Samiti (Bombay).

Second Class:—Nos. 99 106 89 101 89 95 97 100 84 102 110 129 73 86 118 123

Pass Class:—Nos. 70 76 78 79 80 82 85 87 88 90 91 103 104 107 108 112 113 115 119 126 127 128 130 131 132 135 136 137 138 140 143 144 145 146.

Passed in Practical only:—Nos. 71 72 75 77 93 94 96 97 109 112 114 116 117 120 121 122 124 133 134 141.

Italy's Ambassador To India

ROME, December 9, (PTI-Reuter): Signor Sidney Ricotti, Italy's First Ambassador to India, will leave here for New Delhi by air next Wednesday to take up his new post.

It will be his first visit to India.

The tall, greyhaired, 57-year old former Italian Minister in Greece was guest of honour at a reception given tonight by Mr. R. S. Mani, Charge d'Affaires at the Indian Embassy in Rome since the death of Ambassador Divan Ram Lal last month.

The Pulse Of The City

MYSTERY UNRAVELLED: After hectic enquiries the Crime Branch, Bombay C.I.D. have unravelled the mystery of the murder of the 20-year-old woman Bhagiratibai who was found strangled to death and abandoned at the Hanging Gardens. Working on flimsy clues the City C.I.D. have arrested a barber, formerly employed in the Lamington Road Police Lines, Mahadeo, among four other suspects. The police had earlier taken into custody Atmaram Mahadeo Salunke, who was said to have been on friendly terms with Bhagiratibai and the last person to have seen her alive. Subjected to a searching examination he is reported to have furnished the police with a number of clues, working on which, the police were able to recover a sari, a blouse, a wrist-watch and a gold necklace belonging to the girl. They were found with a person to whom Atmaram was alleged to have sold them. The rest of the deceased woman's apparel were recovered from a Marwari shop. The Marwari too has been arrested. Mahadeo was arrested in Bombay on December 8, and has been remanded into Police custody.

RELEASED ON BAIL: Mr. Keshva Madhavan Menon, Manager of the Peoples' Publishing House, Bombay has been arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. on a charge of printing unauthorised news sheet, entitled "Conspiracy to Retrench Railway Workers" in the publishing House. He was later released on bail by the Presidency Magistrate Mr. T. S. Vyas.

TRAGIC: Himatlal Popatlal, 26-year-old businessman, who was stabbed in a lane at Chinchpokli, on Wednesday, died of the injuries on Saturday.

SUCCESSFUL RAID: Three hundred and ten live cartridges, an automatic pistol and a 12 bore gunlock are stated to have been seized by the Dongri Police, from Joy Laundry at Mohammedali Road on Friday last. Two employees of the laundry have been arrested under the Arms Act.

HOUSE-BREAKING: Abdul Rehman Ibrahim was arrested by the Mahim Police on charges of housebreaking and theft in respect of jewellery valued at Rs. 575 on Friday. Property worth Rs. 103 was recovered from the suspect who was remanded in custody at Bandra Court.

CHEATING CASE: Major Salter, former Financial Adviser to the South-East Asia Command in Singapore, is expected to figure as a prosecution witness in the case against Mubarak Ali before R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate. The accused, a Hyderabad merchant and military contractor, is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 13 lakhs.

OPIUM POISONING: Govindram Dasmal, a resident of J. K. Building, Gamdevi died in the J. J. Hospital. He is suspected to have died of opium poisoning.

WARWICK FIELDING CHIPMAN FOR INDIA

Canadian High Commissioner

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. Warwick Fielding Chipman, High Commissioner for Canada in India, is arriving in Bombay tomorrow Dec. 10 from where he will proceed to New Delhi the next day.

Mr. Chipman was born at Montreal, Quebec, April 26, 1860. After graduation he was called to the Bar of Quebec in 1906, where he practiced as barrister until his diplomatic appointment in 1943.

On January 1, 1943, Mr. Chipman was appointed Canadian Minister to Chile, becoming ambassador when in 1944 an Embassy was created in that country. In August 1945, he was appointed Ambassador of Canada to Argentina, and on March 30, 1949, his appointment as Canadian High Commissioner to India was announced.

Mr. Chipman has attended several international conferences as an official delegate.

In addition to articles on philosophy, politics, literature and legal subjects, he has published two books of verse; 'The Amber Valley' (1915) and 'Beyond the Road's End', (1929).

He was married on May 18, 1922 to Miss Mary Aikens of Winnipeg. Just prior to the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Chipman for India, Mrs. Chipman died suddenly at their summer home near Montreal, on August 6.

Mr. Chipman will be accompanied to India by his daughter, Mrs. James Wardle-Smith.

PUBLIC INQUIRIES BY TARIFF BOARD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Indian Tariff Board has decided to hold public inquiries next year into applications for protection or assistance asked for by the following industries:

Sterilized surgical catgut, buttons, pencils, electric brass lamp holders, bolt fasteners, oil pressure lamps, fine chemicals, liver extract, sago globules, fountain pen ink, caustic soda and bleaching powder.

The Board has also decided to issue detailed questionnaires about the industries for producers, importers and consumers of the articles.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN E. PUNJAB

Weather Report

POONA, Dec. 10 (P.T.I): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday.

The western disturbance over the West Punjab and the adjoining parts of the East Punjab has passed away across the hills of the East Punjab and the west United Provinces. It has caused widespread rain over the hills and a few falls of rain in the plains, in these two divisions. Isolated showers have also occurred in south Malabar. Weather has been dry elsewhere over the country.

Night temperatures have fallen appreciably in north-west India. They were appreciably above normal in and around the Central Provinces.

Forecast Valid Until Sunday Evening:— Weather will be dry over the country except for a few showers in Darjeeling hills and upper Assam.

Night temperatures will fall appreciably in the west United Provinces, Madhya Bharat, the west Central Provinces, Saurashtra and Cutch, Gujarat, the north Deccan and the North Konkan.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from Dec. 1 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Abu 68 53 0 0 minus 0.1; Ahmedabad 83 60 0 0 0; Ahmednagar 87 56 0 0 minus 0.1; Bangalore 79 69 0 0 minus 0.1; Baroda 87 50 0 0 0; Belgaum 84 57 0 0 minus 0.1; BOMBAY 85 66 0 0 0 0; Calcutta 80 54 0 0 minus 0.1; Darjiling 45 35 0 0.1 minus 0.6; Hyderabad (Dn.) 86 58 0 0 minus 0.1; Jubbulpore 84 50 0 0 0; Lucknow 73 50 0 0 0; Madras 83 67 0 0 minus 2.1; Mahabaleshwar 77 56 0 0 minus 0.1; Mussoorie 41 34 0.4 0.4 plus 0.2; Nagpur 87 57 0 0 0; Negapatam 83 71 0 0.1 minus 3.7; Nellore 86 68 0 0 minus 1.0; Ootacamund 64 33 0 0 minus 1.0; Patna 75 49 0 0 0; Poona 87 54 0 0 minus 0.1; Rajkot 83 56 0 0 0; Shillong 60; Sholapur 89 66 0 0 minus 0.1; Simla 37; Surat 87 56 0 0 0; Vizagapatam 81 68 0 0 minus 0.5.

Snowfall In Mussooree

MUSSOORIE, Dec. 10 (PTI)—Mussooree had its first snowfall of the season last night.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY—A
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhayee Bhajan, 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram, 7-45 Haresh Choksey Geet, 8-0 News, E, 8-15 Manik Verma (Khayal Vilambit aur Drut) Todi, 8-45 News G.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11-0 a.m. Film songs (H), 11-45 Ram Marathe Bhairon Bahar, 12-15 p.m. "Dnyandeo", 12-50 Haresh Choksey Ghazal, 1-0 News (G), 1-10 Sitar Par Sarang by Azim Khan, 1-30 News E, 1-40 Listeners' classical requests by Lawrence Clarke.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s), 31.41 from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m. 41.44 from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. Manik Verma (Khayal Vilambit aur Drut Multani, 5-30 As in Bombay B, 6-0 News E, 6-10 Gujarati Geet, Yug palato aa bhari by H. Choksey, 6-20 Yeshwantrai Purohit Puria Dhanashri, 7-0 Garba Dhun, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 Amritlal Navsariwala Geet, 7-30 Ammer Husain (Gattora on Tabla), 7-45 Kamgar Sabha, 8-15 News G, 8-30 D. N. Nadkarni Basant, 9-0 News E, 9-15 Gujarati Bhajano 9-30 Previe of programmes of following fortnight:—, 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra by D'Amel, 10-0 Bombay Night at ten.

BOMBAY—B
353 metres (850 kc/s)
48.79 metres (6,150 kc/s).

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay—A, 7-45 News K, 8-0 Ameer Husain (Gat tora on Tabla, 8-15 News H, 8-30 News M. 8-45 Pramodhini Desai Bhavgeet.

353 m (850 kc/s)
31.41 m (9,550 kc/s.)

11-0 a.m. As in Bombay—A.

12-50 p.m. News M, 1-0 D. N. Nadkarni Marathi Pad, 1-10 As in Bombay—A, 1-30 Sundramma Raghavian Kannada songs, 1-40 News H, 1-50 Yeshwantrai Purohit, Brindawani Sarang.

353 m 41.44 m from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m. 61.98 m from 7-30 to 11 p.m.

5-0 p.m. J, As in Bombay—A, 5-30 Gammat Tammat, 6-0 Marathi Pad, 6-10 News H, 6-20 Calling Rural Listeners, 7-20 As in Bombay—A, 7-45 News K, 8-0 News M, 8-15 Sundramma Raghaviah Light Kannada songs, 8-30 As in Bombay—A, 9-0 Pramodini Desai, (Bhavgeet), 9-15 News H, 9-30 As in Bombay—A 10-0 Manik Verma Khayal Vilambit aur Drut, 10-30 Ram Marathe Abhogi Kanada.

BARODA
250 m (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Raag Gandhari, 7-40 as in Ahmedabad, 8-0 News E, 8-15 Rang Rang, Vadaliyan, 8-45 News G, 5-30 p.m. Film Fare and Variety, 6-0 News E, 6-10 Sandhiprakash raag (Sitar), 6-20 Shantabai Saraf (Purvi), 6-30 p.m. Gramjano Mate, 7-0 Mishra Sangit, 7-15 Khamaj Thatt No Raag (Sitar), 7-30 Ramanlal Murtiwala Geet, 7-45 As in Ahmedabad, 8-0 Juthika Roy, 8-10 Locals, 8-15 News G, 8-30 Susheela Tembe Yaman, 9-0 News E, 9-15 Shantabai Saraf Abhang 9-30 Susheela Tembe. Nat Malhar.

AHMEDABAD
326.1 m (920 kc/s)
326.1 m (920 kc/s). 7-30 a.m. As in Baroda, 7-40 Vyayam Shikshan, 7-45 dhan Ghari Dhan sudin.

Champaklal Nayak, 8-0 News (E), 8-15 As in Baroda, 8-45 News G. 5-30 As in Baroda, 6-0 News E, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-20 Geet Gujrati, 7-0 Vasant P. Parmar Sundaram krut geeto, 7-15 As in Baroda, 7-30 Champaklal Nayak Dayaram-krut Pad, 7-45 Poetry-reading (G), 8-0 p.m. Vasant P. Paramar Khabardar-krut geeto, 8-10 Locals, 8-15 News G, 8-30 As in Baroda, 9-0 News E. 9-15 As in Baroda.

BUILD UP YOUR CHARACTER

Air Chief's Address To Armed Forces

DEHRA DUN, Dec. 10 (U.P.I.): "For a career in the Armed Forces, as in any other walk of life, character is perhaps the most important thing. If you have character, if you have devotion to duty, you will attain high honours and win praises everywhere," said Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elhmirst, Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Air Force, addressing a passing out parade of Fourth Regular and Second Technical Graduate Courses of the Military Wing of the Armed Forces Academy here this morning.

COMMONWEALTH TEAM SCORE 426 FOR 5 WKTS.

Worrell Scores Fourth Century Of Tour

POONA, December 10 (P.T.I.).

The Commonwealth Cricketers lived up fully to their reputation of being a powerful batting side when they scored 426 runs in 300 minutes with half their side still intact on the first day of their four-day match against the West Zone which commenced on the Club of Maharashtra Grounds today.

Losing W. Place, one of the opening batsmen, in the very first over of the day and J. K. Holt when the score was only 33, the Commonwealth players were unruffled by these reverses. Fred Freer and Frank Worrell put on 205 runs for the third wicket and later Worrell and Bill Alley put on 107 runs for the fourth wicket. Worrell attacked the bowling from the start and made the bowling look innocuous, sending the ball flying to all parts of the field. His faultless 165, including 20 fours, was made in 197 minutes. This was his fourth three figure innings of the tour.

Playing a defensive innings Freer scored his first century of the tour before being bowled by Sohoni.

Bill Alley who was the third to register an individual century scored the fastest taking only 100 minutes for his hundred runs which included three sixes and nine fours. He was lucky to be missed when only two, wicket-keeper Joshi failing to accept a snicked catch off Sohoni.

Right hand slow bowler M. R. Rege was West Zones most successful bowler securing two wickets—both after the tea interval—for 40 runs in 12 overs one of which was a maiden.

Freer won the toss and elected to bat. J. Pettiford who was amongst the twelve announced yesterday, will not take part in the match.

Sohoni and Vijay Hazare opened the West-Zone bowling. Sohoni opened the bowling from the city end to W. Pla Sohoni was bowling inswingers, and his third delivery conceded four runs, all run, to Winston Place. The fourth ball swung in a bit and Place, playing forward, missed and was clean bowled. J. Holt joined Freer.

Gul Mahomed was brought on in place of Nimbalkar from the Parvati end and the Baroda left hander sent back Holt at 33. Holt tried to cut Gul Mahomed but the ball kicked viciously and Nimbalkar at guliy took an easy catch.

Frank Worrell was given a loud ovation when he came out to join his captain, and the West Indies batsman acknowledged the cheering with a powerful pull to the ropes off Gul Mahomed.

When the teams adjourned for lunch the Commonwealth team had scored 134 runs for the loss of Place and Holt.

Gul Mahomed who was hurt while stopping a hard drive from Worrell in the last over before lunch, did not come to field and Venkatachari, a local player, substituted him.

Exhilarating cricket was now provided by both Freer and Worrell.

Worrell was playing an attractive cricket and heading towards his individual century. He latecut Sohoni to the ropes and then with a powerful drive off Dhanawade entered into his nineties. Three scoring strokes in one over off Dhanawade, two fours and a two enabled Worrell to score his fourth century of the tour in 110 minutes. It included 12 fours.

With a hit to the boundary off Dhanawade, Alley completed his individual 50 in as many minutes. His score included three sixes and four fours.

When the teams adjourned for tea Alley and Worrell were still together with 56 and 164 respectively.

The home team met with success soon after the tea interval, for with the addition of only four runs both Worrell and Langdon were sent back to the pavilion.

Rege was in charge of the attack after tea and with the fifth ball of his first over he lured Worrell yards out his crease for wicket-keeper Joshi to do the rest. Then Langdon who had joined Alley, was baffled and bowled by Rege with a delivery that swung in late, for a duck. Ray Smith the next man in was completely beaten by Rege but the ball just missed the leg stump. Pulling Dhanwade to the boundary for a four, Alley sent up 350 of the innings in 254 minutes.

400 of the innings were signalled in 281 minutes, the last fifty having been realised in only 27 minutes.

Alley then became the third batsman to score century in as many minutes with the aid of three sixes and nine fours.

Shinde relieved Rege and should have secured the wicket of Ray Smith, but Dhanwade at first slip failed to hold an easy catch. When stumps were pulled for the day the Commonwealth team had scored 426 runs for the loss of five wickets, Alley batting 108, Ray Smith batting 26.

SCORE-BOARD

COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)

W. Place b Sohoni	4
P. Freer b Sohoni	100
J. Holt c Nimbalkar b Gul Mahomed	17
P. Worrell st. Joshi b Rege	165
W. Alley batting	108
W. Langdon b Rege	0
R. Smith batting	26
Extras	6
Total (for five wickets)	426

Fall of wickets: 1 for 4; 2 for 33; 3 for 238; 4 for 345 5 for 347.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. W. Sohoni	29	0	133	2
V. S. Hazare	7	2	14	0
B. B. Nimbalkar	2	1	3	0
Gul Mohomed	5	1	18	1
S. D. Deodhar	7	0	38	0
S. G. Shinde	17	0	96	0
M. R. Rege	12	1	40	2
S. D. Dhanwade	16	0	78	0

Umpires: V. R. Daphale and B. J. Mohoni.

TATA'S STRENGTHEN LEAGUE POSITION

Senior Hockey At Cooperage

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata 'A' collected full points when they defeated Bombay City 'A' by three goals to one this evening in the Senior Division of the BPHA. League at the Cooptrage. Earlier in the evening Young Sports 'A' scored a lucky victory over BB & CI Railway 'A' by a solitary goal.

A. Braganza opened Tatas account with a reverse flick which was saved by Mendonca but the ball passed the line. Soon Sunny D'Souza scored his side's second goal from close quarters. A centre from Coutinho enabled Sunny D'Souza to score the third goal for his side just before the interval. A. Abraham reduced the margin for the City side towards the close of play from a goalmouth scramble.

In the earlier Senior Division game BB & CI Railway 'A' were very unfortunate to succumb to Young Sports 'A' by a solitary goal scored by A. D'Souza early in the first half.

The first Division match between the junor strings of Lusitanians and GIP ended in a goalless draw. Though both sides had many chances of scoring their markmanship was poor and a draw was the correct index of the run of play.

HANDICAP BILLIARDS TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In this evenings Handicap Billiards Tournament for the Alec Sequeira trophy Mr. Sathe and Mr. Ramesh Jhaveri provided spectators with a very dull encounter.

Both had the same handicap—325, and Sathe after wiping out his deficit easily beat his opponent with a big margin. Scoring 250 against 138 by his opponent. His best breaks were that of 21, 22, 25, 27, and the highest was that of 57. While Jhaveri could only record two good breaks of 21 and 26.

The following is the fixture for Monday at 8-15 p.m.

E. K. Nanji —160 vs. M. G. Sampat —350 and P. G. Date —325 vs. C. L. N. Iyengar —26.

INTER-COLLEGE SPORTS

St. Xavier's College annexed the Inter College Sports Championship for the twenty-second year in succession. Neville Gotting seen in the picture on the top left hand corner won the men's individual championship while Banoo Gazdar retained the women's championship. (Seen in photo top right). Both are of St. Xavier's College. The picture bottom left shows Fr. Joseph Fell receiving the championship trophy from Mr. Justice Bhagwati, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay. The picture at bottom right is that of Mr. Anklesaria of Khalsa College throwing the discus which event he won.

XAVIER'S RETAIN CHAMPIONSHIP

Bombay University Inter-Collegiate Sports

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay University Inter-Collegiate Sports resulted in St. Xavier's College continuing to keep the championship trophy for the twenty-second official year. Neville Gotting won the Men's individual championship while Banoo Gazdar won the Women's championship. Both are of St. Xavier's College.

G. M. College were second with 43 points while Siddarth followed closely behind with 41.

Mr. Justice Bhagwati, the newly appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University presided and distributed the trophies.

The following, were the results of the events run on the final day:—

MEN'S EVENTS

110 METRES HIGH HURDLES: N. Gotting (S.X.) 1, A. Gracias (S.X.) 2, R. Buhariwalla (G.M.C.) 3. Time: 16.9 seconds.

THROWING THE DISCUS: Anklesaria (Khalsa) 1, N. Gotting (S.X.) 2, Gavankar (Ruia) 3. Distance: 74 ft. 2 1/2 inches.

100 METRES RUN: O. Pinto (G. M. C.) 1, S. D'Cunha (S.X.) 2, R. Buhariwalla (G.M.C.) 3. Time: 11.4 seconds.

200 METRES RUN: O. Pinto (G. M. C.) 1, S. D'Cunha (S.X.) 2, R. Omer (S.X.) 3. Time: 23.1 seconds.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP: R. Omer (S.X.) 1, Soonawalla (G.M.C.) 2, F. D'Silva (G.M.C) 3. Distance: 20 feet.

1500 METRES RUN: M. Mascarenhas (S.X.) 1, P. Motiwallas (G.M.C.) 2, M. Wasaikar (Siddarth) 3. Time: 4 minutes 37.3 seconds.

4X100 METRES RELAY: G.M.C. 1, Siddarth 2 Khalsa 3. Time: 49.1 seconds.

4X400 METRES RELAY: St. Xaviers 1, G.M.C. 2, Siddarth 3. Time: 3 minutes 43.7 seconds. This is a new meet record.

4,000 METRES LAP CYCLE RACE: A. Patel (Khalsa) 1, A. Writer (S.X.) 2, E. Pavri (Siddarth) 3. Time: 7 minutes 29.4 seconds.

3,000 METRES CYCLE RACE: A. Patel (Khalsa) 1, S. Jhaveri (S.X.) 2, E. Pavri (Siddarth) 3.

LADIES EVENTS

100 METRES RUN: R. Mistry (S. X.) 1 B. Gazdar (S.X.) 2, A. Fernandes (Sophia) 3. Time: 13.5 seconds.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP: K. Behram (S.X.) 1, B. Gazdar (S.X.) 2, G. Thomas (S.X.) 3. Height 4 ft. 2 inches.

1500 METRES CYCLE RACE: K. Jhaveri (G.S.M.) 1, P. Modi (S.X.) 2, H. Doctor (Ruia) 3. Time: 3 minutes 3.7 seconds.

4X100 METRES RELAY: St. Xavier's 1, Sophia 2, G.M.C. 3. Time: 57.6 seconds.

WILSON JONES WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

All-India Amateur Billiards

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10 (PTI)—Wilson Jones, the Bombay Provincial Champion, became the All India Amateur Billiards Champion this year by defeating T. T. Selvaraj of Bangalore by 2522 pts to 450 in the final played here tonight.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY:

Cooperage:

2-30 p.m. Catholic Gymkhana vs. Young Comrades 'A' (First Division).

3-45 p.m. Bombay Port Trust 'A' vs. Maharashtra (Senior Division).

4-45 p.m. Lusitanian S.C. 'A' vs. R. I. N. 'A' (Senior Division).

TABLE TENNIS

Matunga Gymkhana:

6 p.m. Finals of Juniors Singles, Juniors Doubles, Men's Singles Mixed Doubles and Men's Doubles.

BOMBAY RACES

Royal Crusader Surprises At 82 To 1

DEEPAK MAHAL DISGRACED

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Gwalior-owned Deepak Mahal, considered a certainty failed to sustain in the money when running a doleful third amongst the only four runners in the day's feature, the Turf Club cup at today's races at Mahaluxmi. Mr. Chandulal Shah's Balam assumed command soon after the flagfall and recorded a comfortable victory from the least fancied Paper King, while the favourite who was backed down to 5 to 2 on never gave a slight impression of scoring at any stage of the mile journey.

Maharaja of Idar's Royal Crusader, a rank outsider scored by a neck from favourite Liberty Belle in the six furlongs Palghar Plate The winner, a 81 to 1 chance failed to maintain a straight course in the final stretch and badly interfered with My Pet and New Moon. The objection lodged against him by Duffy, rider of fourth-placed My Pet was overruled and it came as no surprise to observers.

Trainer Marrable scored a rich treble through the medium of Royal Crusader, Independence and Dominate. The day's best trainer was unlucky in losing by half a length in the second division of the Shahpur Plate, which, if his charge Carpala had made a good beginning he would have recorded a quadruple.

Liberty Belle, Navroze and Aarzu were the day's noted performers. The first-named favourite drawn on the rails was squeezed as the barrier was lifted and had a bad passage till the two and his rider Kheem Singh had to pull him on the out when making the bid which cost him the race by a neck. Liberty Belle appears the best in the Baroda Cup to be run next week after this meritorious performance and her previous one.

Trainer Marrable had the race occasion of scoring a rich treble through Royal Crusader, Independence and Dominate during the day and Talib also collected a double through Don't Be Silly and Balam.

The treble event pool was again difficult to solve. Three punters who cashed at collected each Rs. 42,900-8-0.

The following are the results:—

THE CHOWPATTY PLATE. Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.
Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshottam Jethabhai's DON'T BE SILLY 8-7 Kheemsingh 1
Mr Ahmed Abbas' SHOOKARIYA 8-7 N. Dar 2
Mr J. R. Bhadani's SHERIBEEN 8-7 S. Chavan 3
Messrs. A. S. Motabhoy and Abu Hakimji JaJsdanwalla's MADRAS 8-7 Gumansingh 4
Not run: Agni Mani, Masked Lady and Cold Shoulder.
Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, Neck, 1 3/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 6 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 11. Rs. 11 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: Talib.

THE CHOWPATTY PLATE. Division I—Distance 5 furlongs.
Kumar Chiman Singh's CELERITY 8-7 Duffy 1
Mr. M. Shroff's GAY RADHA 8-7 K. Hassan 2
Mr Jal M. Patel's RED CARNATION 8-7 Whiteside 3
Mr B. N. Sanas' NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Purtusingh 4
Not run: My Aziza and Sundri.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 4 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 39 and Rs. 13.
Trainer: Trataa.

THE SHAHPUR PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's PAR EXCELLENCE 9-3 A. Ahmed 1
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's CARPALA 9-1 H. Mohd. 2
Mr Alimahomed Chotani's PRETTY TOWN 9-2 Kheemsingh 3
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and A. S. Motabhoy's GIPSY BILL 8-10 S. Chavan 4
Not run: Crepe de Chine.
Won by: 1/2 length, 3/4 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 44 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 101 and Rs. 41.
Trainer: Mahomedalli.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's PAVAN 8-13 J. Bhosle 1
Mr. Abid H. Doctor's NAVROZE 8-4 Shiba 2
Mr. M. Shroff's BIHARI 8-4 R. Bhosle 3
Mr R. N. Kapur's BATTLING ADMIRAL 8-5 Purtusingh 4
Not run: King's Star and Ganga Singh.
Won by: Neck, 1 1/2 lengths, Head.
Time: 1 minute 59 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 26 and Rs. 39.
Trainer: Maj. Jadhav.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's BALAM 8-8 Kheemsingh 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 8-8 P. Khade 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's DEEPAK MAHAL 8-10 Kasbekar 3
Maharaja of Idar's JEANNE D'ARC 8-9 Whiteside 4
Not run: Khan Saheb, Firmament, Taiwan and Aman.
Won by: 4 lengths, 2 lengths, 5 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 41 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 29 and Rs. 58.
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

THE PALGHAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs
Maharaja of Idar's ROYAL CRUSADER 8-9 Ghaus Khan 1
Messrs. Abdulla L. Rahimtoola and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's LIBERTY BELLE 9-6 Kheemsingh 2
Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON 9-0 P. Khade 3
Mr. Diamond's MY PET 8-8 Duffy 4
Not run: Flying Dragon and Pippy.
Won by: Neck, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 827. Places Rs. 113, Rs. 16 and Rs. 20.
Trainer: Marrable.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr. F. M. Potia's MANSOOR BEG 8-1 P. Khade 1
Mr. Hugo Wachsmann's DESERT KID 8-3 A. Ahmed 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's VALIANT PRINCE 8-5 N. Dar 3
Major A. Svamvur's PHONE AGAIN 8-9 Mahomedali 4
Not run: Panditji.
Won by: 5 lengths, Short head, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 57 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 22 and Rs. 35.
Trainer: Somekh.

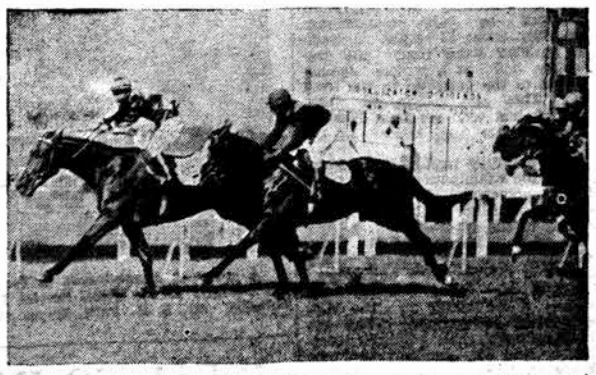
THE DAHISAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. J. T. Lalvani's INDEPENDENCE 9-0 Shaikh 1
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's DEV DOOT 8-1 D. L. Jones 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's GEORGIE 7-12 P. Khade 3
The Rani of Jasdan's SWEET MARYLA 8-12 A. Ahmed 4
All ran.
Won by: Short head, 2 1/2 lengths, Short head.
Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 42 and Rs. 34.
Trainer: Marrable.

THE SHAHPUR PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's DOMINATE 8-11 Whiteside 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's INDRA MOHINI 8-9 Kasbekar 2
Mr. Shareef A. Moloobhoy's AARZU 8-11 Majid 3
Mr G. A. Jasdanwalla's TORRENT 8-11 Z. K. Khan 4
Not run: Lira Malt, Mr. Rambler, Pick Money, Princess of Hindustan and Banshee.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 28 and Rs. 61.
Trainer: Marrable.
Treble Pool paid Rs. 42,900-8-0. Tickets 3 only.

PATNA, Dec. 10. (PTI).

Sumant Misra and Dilip Bose won the Men's doubles final of the Bihar and Eastern lawn tennis championship today by beating Naresh Kumar and K. B. Madan in straight sets, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

Dilip Bose, India's number one, entered the final in the Men's Singles by defeating K. B. Madan—6-3, 6-0, 6-1.



The Mahim Plate (Div. II) 1 mile 1furl. Pavan 1, Navroz 2, Show on 3.

The Palgar Plate (6 furl.) Royal Crusader 1, Liberty Belle 2, New Moon 3.

VITTAL OUTCLASSED BY KUMAR GHOSH

Mysore Association Table Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Continuing in the same fashion that carried her a smashing victory on Friday, the hardhitting "Jumping Jupiter" Indu Desai, who shot into prominence over-night rallied round magnificently to beat Silloo Motiwala, the holder of the singles title and captured her maiden singles crown in a major open Tournament.

A keen tussle in the penultimate rounds of the men's Singles ensued between the two Indian Internationals, Kumar Ghosh and M. V. S. Vittal, and former had a smashing victory over the redoubtable opponent in three straight games. The fluent manner in which the Bengal player disposed of the versatile opponent seems well set for the championship in which he faces a still more opposition.

Th erest of matches were proved to be dull and one sided but some sparkling rallies were keenly applauded in the Men's Doubles Semi-finals, although K. Ghosh and M. V. S. Vittal dismissed their rivals N. B. Mistry and P. Kumar, and untried combination in straight three games.

The following were the results:

LADIES SINGLES (FINALS): Miss Indu Desai beat Miss S. Motiwala, 21-16, 21-13, 21-19.

MEN'S SINGLES (SEMI-FINALS): U. M. Chandarana beat N. B. Mistry 21-11, 21-10, 21-10. Kumar Ghosh beat M. V. S. Vittal, 21-18, 21-12, 21-18.

MIXED DOUBLES (SEMI-FINALS): M. V. S. Vittal and Miss Amladi beat P. Kumar and R. Satarwala, 21-16, 21-17, 21-10. S. B. Jog and Miss S. Motiwala beat B. P. Baliga and Miss G. Tarapore, 21-15, 21-12, 21-15.

MEN'S DOUBLES (SEMI-FINALS): M. V. S. Vittal and Kumar Ghosh beat P. Kumar and N. B. Mistry, 21-15, 21-16, 21-17. S. B. Jog and A. I. Jacob W.o. U. M. Chandarana and N. J. Nancy.

INTER-COLLEGE SPORTS OF POONA 'VARSITY

POONA, Dec. 10. (UPI).

The Poona University Inter Collegiate Sports, held in the Willingdon College during the last three days concluded last evening. The Rajaram College of Kolhapur won the general championship, whilst Mr. S. G. Choudhari (Willingdon College) won the individual general championship athletics.

RANJI TROPHY CRICKET

Orissa In The Lead

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 10 (P.T.I.): In the Ranji Trophy match between Bihar and Orissa which began here today, Orissa, in their first innings, made 58 runs for eight wickets at close of play. Earlier, Bihar were all out for 163 runs.

S. Bannerjee who bowled today faster than usual captured six wickets for 32 runs. The second ball of his seventh over broke P. Patnaik's stump. For Orissa. N. Bardhan took eight wickets for 50 runs.

TIMES SHIELD CRICKET

BOMBAY, Saturday

The following are the principal closing scores in the 'Times of India' Cricket Shield Tournament.

SENIOR DIVISION

At Cross Maidan: Tata Sports Club 111 for 3 wkts. (D. G. Phadkar 61 batting, V. R. Amladi batting 27, and U. M Ajgoankar 2 for 37) Jupiter General Insurance S. Club.

JUNIOR DIVISION

At Oval: Standard Vacuum Sports Club 104. (G. B. Bhat 42, and Tarkar 2 for 4 runs) Construction E. R. Club.

Cross Maidan: Bank of Baroda, 128 for 7. (R. Gonsalves 40. S. V. Chapvaley 35 and Samuel 4 for 37) Kohinoor Mills S. Club.

At Azad: Associated Cement Co. 203 for 1. (N Colah batting 106, M. Mantri, batting 62) Oriental Life Office Sports Club.

At Cross Maidan: Accountant General Office Cricket Club 132 for 7. (N. U. Vaidya 22, D. K. Gupte 22) City Bank Cricket Club.

At Cross Maidan: B. I. G. Sports Club 94 for 1, (Dalal batting 52) M.E.I. Sports Club.

At Cross Maidan: Indian Sports Club 85 (A. N. Balar 36 and K. L. Tepnis 3 for 9) Victoria G.I.P. Sports Club.

At Azad Maidan: Khatau Sports Club 114 for 9. (M. Asher 20, and Vyavaharkar 3 for 13) Imperial Bank of India.

At Cross Maidan: Hong Kong and Shanghai Sports Club 83. (R. D'Souza 24 and D. Garud 4 for 35) Income Tax Sports Club 45 for no loss.

Walk-Out From Examination

CALCUTTA STUDENTS' COMPLAINT

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10, (UPI): The Calcutta University M.A. and M.Sc. examinees in pure mathematics numbering about 55 staged a walk-out 'en bloc' today from the examination hall as a protest against stiffness of the questions in the sixth paper. They also complained that questions had been set from syllabus, which had not been taken in the classes.

Later on, they made a representation to the examinations authorities of the university. The matter is likely to come up before the next meeting of the syndicate.

The M.A. in history and M. Com. examinees have also similarly complained to the university authorities.

It may be noted that a large number of candidates for the M.A. examination in economic also left the examination hall yesterday, complaining that the questions were not framed in accordance with the prescribed syllabus.

Calcutta Arrests

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10, (UPI): Seven persons, including four women, were arrested in the compound of the Medical College Hospital yesterday evening, when a section of a Communist-led procession, that started from the Ouchterloney monument in the Maidan, entered the hospital compound and were dispersed by the police. Some brickbats are reported to have been thrown at the police party, when they chased the crowd. The meeting was held to protest against alleged transfer of political prisoners to Buxar Camp.

EMERALDS IN JAIPUR

JAIPUR, Dec. 10 (UPI)—Till the end of 1948, a total production of 2026 lbs of emeralds was mined at Kalagumaan mines at Udaipur. They fetched a price of 6,62,500 from which Government obtained Rs. 1,65,000 as royalty calculated at 25 per cent of the sale value.

The mines are situated in a hilly terrain where the population is sparse and are 14 miles from the Charbhuja Road railway station in Udaipur division.

Nehru Accepts Bombay's Birthday Present

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Pandit Nehru in a letter to Mr. S K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee confirms his acceptance of the Asoka Pillar presented to him on behalf of the Citizens of Bombay on the occasion of his 60th birthday which fell on November 14, Mr. Patil announced this evening at a meeting of the B.P.C.C.

The meeting adopted fully the revised constitution of the B.P.C.C. as recommended by the Constitution Sub-Committee. It also accepted the rules framed for elections to Panchayats, and all clauses pertaining to the appointment of Returning Officers, filling of nomination papers of candidates and the scrutiny of these.

Arrested For War-Mongering

GAUHATI, Dec. 10 (PTI)—The Gauhati police arrested today a boy who, it is alleged, had gone about in the streets shouting objectionable slogans.

It is stated that the boy was asking the people to "get ready for the coming war." The police arrested him after a chase, and recovered some prejudicial leaflets from him.

Stop Press

QUAKE SHOCK

GAUHATI, Dec. 11 (PTI): An earthquake shock of slight intensity was felt in Gauhati at about 1-10 a.m. today. The tremor lasted for a few seconds.

INSURED PARCELS MISSING

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10 (PTI): A bag containing four insured parcels of currency notes to the value of Rs. 1,70,000 was found missing from a mail van at the Delhi railway junction today.

PRIZE-WINNERS

A group of prize-winners in Women's Industrial Classes conducted by the members of the Social Service League in various parts of Bombay and Suburbs. Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, distributed the prizes.

INDIA TO IMPORT LONG-STAPLE FROM AMERICA?

Prospects Of Govt. Reviewing Cotton Ceiling Prices

NEW DELHI, December 10 (P.T.I.).

THE Government of India are understood to have recently reviewed the raw cotton supply position, with particular reference to the long staple variety. Following the devaluation and the spurt in the exports of Indian textiles, the demand for overseas cotton has been increasing, and the Government of India are understood to be taking steps to meet the demands by facilitating imports.

It is learnt that steps will also be taken to see that the somewhat higher prices which must be paid to imported cotton does not affect the price structure of textiles and does not come in the way of Government's policy to bring down the prices of essential commodities including cloth, and the textile industry is being assured of Government's intention to help both in the matter of importing raw cotton and keeping prices of manufactured cloth at an economic level.

HOW TO BRIDGE COTTON GAP

BOMBAY, December 10 (P.T.I.): There is growing hope in Bombay's textile circles that the present gap in the raw cotton needs of the textile mills and supply will be made up soon, writes the P.T.I. City Correspondent.

As far as Bombay is concerned, it consumed 12.25 lakhs bales last year, and will need 15 lakh bales this year. The present stock is in the neighbourhood of 3-1/2 lakh bales, just enough for three months. Daily arrivals and foreign imports will help to spread the supplies for another two months, and the mills will begin to feel the pinch of scarcity in May next.

Considering that all textile mills must keep working in order that India's target of 4,500 million yards is attained during the year, imports of raw cotton, from wherever it is available, become inevitable.

It is understood that the Government of India will shortly permit the mills to import long-staple cotton from the U.S.A., even though the prices of the American varieties are rather high.

The Government of India may also have to review the ceiling price on cotton, which is generally regarded as untenable.

The present shortage of raw cotton is to be traced to the low receipts last year, and consequently to the low carry-over at the beginning of the cotton year, i.e., August 31. In Bombay, where the carry-over in August 1948 was 8.86 lakh bales, it was merely 2.27 lakh bales at the beginning of this current season.

The receipts in Bombay during the current season leave little to be desired. The exports of raw cotton have not jumped up, and the consumption by mills is also slightly lower than last year. So, the position as existing today is not worse than it was last year, but it is the prospect—if no imports are allowed at all—that would cause anxiety.

Going over to the All-India position, the carry-over on August 31 was 12.2 lakh bales, as against 27.2 lakh bales last year. The estimated crop yield is roughly at 24 lakh bales. Taking imports as six lakh bales (excluding Pakistan), we shall have 42.2 lakh bales, as against which, our consumption will be 42 lakh bales and exports, two to three lakh bales. India will thus have no carry-over whatever for the next year.

The deficit of three lakh bales, plus a necessary minimum carry-over of ten lakh bales will have to be made up by imports, and if possible by increased production in the country.

BIT OF MODERN WONDER

LUCKNOW, Dec. 10 (PTI): The newly formed district of Tehri-Garhwal will be the only district in the Province, where no new police thanas or additional police and jail staff is considered necessary, by the Government, it is learnt here.

It is pointed out that crimes are "very few" in this area which is described as an "easy district from the point of view of law and order." The existing police administration will, however, be improved to maintain law and order.

Another interesting feature of the district is the existence of five high schools where no fees are charged from students.

NEW CABINET IN IRAQ

BADGAD, Dec. 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): A new Iraqi Coalition Cabinet, headed by 52-year-old Senator Ali Jawdat-Al-Ayoubi, took office here today.

Ali Jawdat was Premier in 1939 and has been Iraq's envoy in Washington and London. He has led several delegations to the United Nations. Ussahini Amin Pachachi, who resigned as Premier on January 6 this year, will be Deputy Premier and acting Foreign Minister in the new Government, which is regarded in political quarters as a strong team capable of dealing with Iraq's present problems.

East Punjab Ministers Go In For Salary Cut

SIMLA, Dec. 10 (PTI)—The East Punjab Ministers and the Speaker have voluntarily offered a cut of Rs. 100 per month in their salaries from November 1, in pursuance of the economy drive in the country, it is officially learnt.

Premier Dr. Gopichand Bhargava has surrendered voluntarily 25 per cent of his salary ever since he took over the charge on October 18 this year.

These relics have been taken possession of by the archaeological department of Pakistan and are in the best state of preservation.

Experts are of the opinion that these relics belong to a civilisation which existed during the 7th, 8th and 9th centuries A.D. when the Pal and Shan dynasties ruled over this region.

Australia Throws Out Labour Govt.

LIBERAL-COUNTRY COALITION SECURES BARE MAJORITY

MELBOURNE, December 10. (PTI-Reuter).

Australia today threw out its Labour Government after eight years in office, in favour of a Liberal-Country Party Coalition.

When counting in the general election was suspended tonight, the Liberal-Country Party majority was variously estimated at between seven and ten in the House of Representatives of 123, two of whose members have votes only on local questions.

HOW TIDE TURNED

Australian electors appeared to have followed New Zealand in throwing Labour out of office after eight years. Mr. Robert G. Menzies, Leader of the Opposition Liberals who fought the election with the country party, said just before midnight local time "I think we have won it".

The total number of seats in the new House of Representatives is 123, but of these two—for the northern territory and the capital, Canberra—have votes only on local questions. Canberra is being represented for the first time.

In the old parliament Labour had 43 seats in the House of Representatives, Liberals 17, Country Party 12 and Independent Labour 2. The strength of the House was increased by a 1948 Enactment.

The victory of the Liberal Country Party combination seemed assured after a neck and neck race, though Labour lost silent ground from the earliest of the big counts.

LANDSLIDE

Vote counting began promptly after the booths had closed at 8 p.m. local time. Australians—in record numbers—had streamed to the polls all day from tropical Darwin to the big cities of the Southern seaboard.

One of the clearest signals that Labour was in anger was seen when New South Wales figures gave a slight swing against the Government.

This highly industrialised densely populated state was regarded as a test state. It had hitherto voted Labour.

NO INDEPENDENTS

At 11-30 p.m. (local time) it was evident that the Government's fate was in the balance. An outstanding feature of the latest returns was a heavy set against Mr. Chifley's men in Queensland. Some commentators said this could almost be described as a landslide.

It was believed there would be no Independent members in the new Parliament, and that a Liberal-Country Party Coalition Government would have a slender majority of no more than ten but perhaps as low as seven.

FIND OF 'DEAD CITY' IN E. BENGAL

KARACHI, Dec. 10 (UPI)—Archaeological research may bring to light a city in East Bengal which throve probably in the 7th century A.D. but which today lies buried under a thick forest.

Traces of the dead city were found recently, when diggers making huts-ments for the army on a trac. of land near the Lal Mai hills in the district of Comilla, in East Bengal, accidentally came upon a number of archaeological relics, which included terra cotta plaques, pottery, bronze images, sculpturer work and some silver coins.

DRAMATIC FALL OF YUNAN CAPITAL

Chinese Reds Thirty Miles From Chengtu

HONGKONG, Dec. 10. (PTI-Reuter).

KUNMING, former provincial capital of Yunan, has passed dramatically into Communist hands. Chinese newspapers report that members of the Nationalist peace preservation corps changed sides.

At a given order, guards at the airport turned their hats inside out revealing Communist red stars already marked on them.

A Civil Air Transport spokesman said one plane at Kunming escaped with 45 American and Chinese employees on board. It was fired on but got away without being hit.

According to a radio message three other transport planes at Kunming were later released.

Communist General Liu Po-Chang's main forces were 30 miles south-east of Chengtu and last night were preparing for the final attack while utter confusion reigned in and around the city, according to Chinese press dispatches.

Until two days ago, Chengtu was the Nationalist capital.

Two divisions of Nationalist troops under General Hut Sung-nan were holding the last line of the city's defences to cover the evacuation of the main body to Sichang in Sikiang Province.

All Nationalist forces east and south of Chengtu have been withdrawn to the Lung Chuan Yi, mountain pass leading to the Chengtu plains, 30 miles from the city.

Latest arrivals from the threatened city forecast its fall within a day or two.

Several British shipping companies have temporarily suspended sailing from Hong Kong to Nationalist ports in Central and South China.

A representative of Butterfield and Swire said sailings would not be resumed while there was danger to personnel and ships. "Shanghai is out for the time being," he said. "As soon as the danger is eliminated we intend resuming trade both with Shanghai and with the southern ports of Amoy, Foochow and Canton."

NATIONALISTS TO TURN GUERILLAS OR BANDITS!

HONG KONG, Dec. 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Nationalist resistance to the Communists on the China mainland will probably be restricted in future to guerilla action.

Dramatic events of the past few days have splintered the remaining Nationalist force into disorganised columns seeking refuge in flight or surrender.

For prestige reasons the Nationalists would like to maintain some kind of organisation in Sikang as a foothold on the mainland.

Their Erechuan armies have no other line of retreat.

But already Sikang's Governor is reported negotiating with the Communists.

The Nationalists also hope to develop guerilla war from Sikang. Lack of food may turn guerilla units into bandits.

Observers here believed the "bloodless revolution" at Kuming capital of the south-west province of Yunnan, last night would be followed by similar defections to Communists elsewhere in the province.

TO BURMA BORDER

Communist regular troops would thus have a free passage to the borders of Burma and Indo-China.

STAND AT HAINAN

In South Kwangtung, Nationalist Gen. Pai Chung-Hsi was hastily withdrawing his forces down the Liuchow peninsula and transferring them to Hainan island.

Here they were joining the remnants of armies earlier evacuated by sea from Canton.

Increasing chaos has been reported from Hainan, due to slackening discipline and the activities of Communist guerillas entrenched in the island's mountainous interior.

Though Nationalist strength in this region was put at about 200,000 men, few observers believed Hainan could hold out for long.

They thought Gen. Pai Chung-Hsi would try to hold the island indefinitely, independent of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

He would await the return of his close associate, acting President Li Tsung-Jen, who is in the United States.

FIFTH CAPITAL

Only in the island of Taiwan (Formosa) were the Nationalists secure for the moment, with a garrison of about 150,000 men.

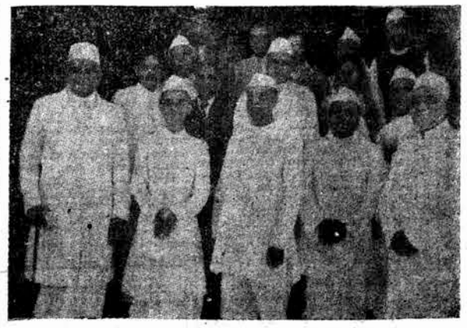
Here, under Generalissimo Chiang, they have established at Taipeh their fifth capital of the year.

But the local population was said to be sullenly hostile.

India Grants 'Visas' To Chinese In Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10 (PTI): The Government of India have, it is learnt authorised the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan to issue visas to the six Chinese Nationalist Generals as also to other Chinese Nationals who escaped the Communists by trekking across the Himalayas into Pakistan to enable them to pass through India, presumably to Hong Kong or Formosa.

FOREST LABOURERS' CONFERENCE



Hon. Mr. V. L. Mehta Financial Minister of Bombay inaugurated the Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies Conference at Council Hall. Mr. J. C. Kumarappa presided.

REFERENDUM IN FRENCH INDIA POSTPONED

Issue Of Percentage Still Hangs Fire

NEW DELHI, December 10 (P.T.I.).

THE referendum in French settlements in India originally scheduled to take place tomorrow is now expected to be held late in February or early in March, it was learned here today.

There has recently been exchange of notes between the Governments of India and France on the modalities for the holding of the referendum and, it is understood, a good measure of agreement has been reached between the two Governments.

On questions such as the appointment of twelve observers to watch the referendum, of whom four will be from Asian countries, revision of electoral rolls and colouring of ballot boxes, Government of India's suggestions have been accepted.

One of the points which remains to be settled and which were raised by the French Government relates to the minimum percentage of voters, who should participate if the result of the referendum should be considered decisive. The French Government, it is understood, has suggested the figure of 60 per cent, while not more than half the figure generally participated in elections. The Government of India is still examining the question.

Need For Delhi's Vigilance Stressed

KARAIKAL, Dec. 10 (P.T.I.): Mr. Srikanta Ramanujam, President of the Karaikal National Congress, said today that "a fair and impartial" referendum in the French Indian settlements would greatly depend on the alertness and determination of the Government of India.

Mr. Ramanujam told the Press Trust of India: "It will be the immediate duty of the Indian Government to take steps for ensuring an atmosphere of peace and order during the forth-coming referendum".

Electoral rolls in the settlements should be thoroughly revised under the guidance of international observers, he said. There should also be a joint police force — comprising units of Indian Union and French Indian police — from the time of the announcement of the date of referendum.

NEED OF OBSERVERS

Mr. J Pillai, President of the newly formed Karaikal Merger Congress, said there should be a team of competent international observers, preferably Asians, to supervise the revision of electoral rolls, which should be done by a team of representatives of the French and Indian Governments.

To ensure peace and order there should be a composite force of Indian and French Indian police at the time of the referendum, he added.

M Leon St. Jean, General Secretary of the Congress group in the French India Representative Assembly, declared that the people of French India, "except for a few self-seekers", stood for the merger of the settlements with the Indian Union.

A composite police force would be a necessity for a fear plebiscite M. Jean said.

Unexpected

LONDON, Dec. 10 (U.P.I.).

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW the proverbial world improver, while dilating on the theme of child education here recently has for once in his life, it seems, hesitated to give his ready opinion.

"I am not a school master," he says. "I can only deal with facts and obvious general deductions from them, leaving their practical application to be devised by the experts."

The strongest word G.B.S. has used about children was "wild children are as intolerable as wild cats."

WORK IT IN RIGHT SPIRIT

Pt. Nehru On India's Constitution

FARUKKABAD, Dec. 10 (PTI)—India's new constitution is an achievement, of which all could be proud, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister declared addressing the 34th session of the United Provinces Political Conference which opened here today.

He urged the people to work hard and produce more wealth. He said the new constitution would remain a paper constitution, if the people did not work it in the proper spirit.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee presided over the conference.

Over 75,000 people, including 3,700 delegates representing 2,500 Congress committees of the province, attended. Those present included the U. P. Premier, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and the provincial ministers and also ministers of the Central Government, Mr. Khurshedlal, Dr. B. V. Keskar and Mr. Mohanlal Saksena.

Pandit Nehru began his 45-minute speech, interrupted by loud cheers from the audience.

Pandit Nehru said that the various problems which faced the country today could be solved only, if the people worked hard and produced more wealth. A country, which spent more than what it produced, would go bankrupt.

Blackmarketing and corruption could not be eradicated by Government alone, but the people's co-operation and determination to root out the evil were essential, he said.

Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, in his presidential address, said that a conflict of culture had dangerous consequences. People belonging to various religions and communities should bear in mind the events of the past and must now unite under a common single culture.

The conference passed a resolution, moved by Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, welcoming the new constitution of India as "an important event in the Indian history".

Pandit Nehru after attending the political conference left for Shikohabad, from where he will proceed by train to Delhi.

Foodgrains Investigation

MAITRA COMMITTEE FOR BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Dec. 10 (U P I)—The Foodgrains Investigation Committee set up by the Central Government of India will arrive in Ahmedabad by air on Wednesday December 14, and in Bombay on Thursday December 15. It will visit Poona on December 16 and 17 and return to Bombay on December 18. After a two-day stay in Bombay, the committee will leave for Delhi on December 20.

Pandit Lakshmikant Maitra is the chairman of the committee and Messrs. P. D. Himmatsingha, Satish Chandra, V. C. Kasava Rao and A. L. Saksena (secretary) are its members.

The object of the committee is to suggest ways and means for effecting improvement in the quality of foodgrains supplied as well as a reduction in their prices.

The total quantity of foodgrains at present handled by the Central, Provincial and State Governments comes, it is understood to nearly 80 lakh tons a year, which include both internal production and imports. This undertaking, believed to be the largest state enterprise in the world, involves procurement, storage, transport, distribution and issue if foodgrains to consumers.

The terms of reference of the Committee cover a wide range of subjects from the procurement of foodgrains from the cultivators, to their distribution to consumers through ration shops. It will review all arrangements for purchases, both within and outside the country, the agency employed and the expenses incurred for securing the foodgrains. It will also examine arrangements for testing the quality of foodgrains, storage accommodation, transport, etc. The measures for preventing losses during transit, and adulteration and pilferage at all stages right up to distribution will be carefully examined.

EARLY DECISION ON KASHMIR DISPUTE

(By D. P. Wagle, PTI Correspondent)

FLUSHING MEADOWS, Dec. 10. (PTI): As the General Assembly's Session drew to a close, attention was increasingly concentrated on the meetings of the Security Council which will hear, first, the Indonesian question and then the report of the deadlocked Kashmir Commission.

The fact that December 17 is a Saturday, a day on which the Security Council seldom meets, is indicative of the Council's desire to finish the discussion without loss of time.

It is learned that members of the Kashmir Commission, who are arriving here next week will present their memorandum and evidence through their President. Other members of the Commission may be called before the Commission, if necessary.

JAIL FOR EATING IN PUBLIC PLACES

PATNA, Dec. 10 (UPI)—About twelve persons were arrested by the police this morning for eating their meals at public places in the new capital area.

The arrested persons were summarily tried by a magistrate and were fined Rs. 3 each in default two days simple imprisonment.

Others were sent to jail for non-payment. Five persons out of the 12, who paid the fine were released, while seven went of the fine.

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO COLOMBO TALKS

Lester Pearson To Lead

OTTAWA, Dec. 9 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Canadian External Affairs Minister Lester Webb Pearson said yesterday he would lead the twelve-man Canadian Delegation to the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers Conference in Colombo on January 9.

The Delegation will include Mr David Johson newly appointed Canadian High Commissioner to Pakistan, and Mr. R. W. Mayhew, Fisheries Minister.

A senior official of the Canadian Trade and Commerce Department will accompany the Delegation for "we hope to discuss the possibilities of increasing trade between Canada and Pakistan, India and Ceylon", Mr. Pearson said.

The Canadian Delegation expected the Conference to discuss the recognition of the Chinese Communits, the Japanese Peace Treaty and the South East Asia situation besides Commonwealth trade and economincs.

INTERNATIONALISATION OF JERUSALEM

Eight Million Dollar Plan

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 9 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The United Nations Budgetary Committee yesterday approved an estimate of eight million dollars for internationalisation of Jerusalem.

This estimate will come before the full General Assembly when it votes on the proposal to set up a special international regime in the holy city as "Corpus Separatum."

News BRIEFS

Sale Resumed

The sale of international reply coupons, which was suspended on revaluation, has now been resumed, the price being raised from annas 5½ to annas 7.

Madras Partition

The Establishment Services Sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. K. Rammunni Menon, Chief Secretary, Mr. O. Pulla Reddi, Home Secretary and Mr. S. Venkateswaran, Secretary to the Partition Council, met in Madras on Dec. 10, and decided to issue a questionnaire to heads of departments of Government to ascertain full particulars of the existing establishments and their suggestions as to the future set up of the two provinces in the respective departments.

Timber Disposal

The Central Ministry of Agriculture has convened a three-day conference in Calcutta beginning on Dec. 14, to consult the plywood, tea chest and matchwood interests regarding the disposal of timbers of South Andamans. The existing system of the sale of Andamans timber to certain approved timber firms will also be reviewed.

Women's Rights

Dr. James Torres Bodet, Director-General of the U.N.E.S.C.O. addressing a women's committee in Paris said that the active intervention of women in the affairs of men should actually be advocated through the declaration of women's rights to education and culture for the survival of humanity.

Sarhind Pilgrims

The Government of India have extended facilities to Muslims from Pakistan and Afghanistan visiting Sarhind Sharif for the annual Urs of Hazrat Mujaddad Alfsani from Dec. 16 to 20.

Mass Immunization

Dr. Carroll Palmer, Director of the Tuberculosis Research Centre of the World Health Organisation on Dec. 10 suggested mass immunization of children and young people as the "most hopeful" method of fighting tuberculosis in India.

C. P. Newsletter

COTTON CRISIS

Governments' Order On Buyers

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The Provincial and the Central Government's firm action in enforceing the Cotton Control Order has caused a crisis in the local Cotton market. An order has been on all those who were making purchases in the local market including the quota holders mills of Bombay, Calcutta and other placed, that should hand over the stocks they hold in any place in C. P. & Berar to the Model Mills who has threatened a lock out from December 16, as a result of the shortage of cotton.

This requisitioning order has created a deadlock in the cotton market and all the purchasers have stopped making any purchases. Over 100 carts of cotton which had come from the villages are lying unsold. It is reported that when the sellers contacted the Model Mills which offered Rs. 240 per Khandi against 275/- that was the prevailing rate. Some of the purchases were made at Rs. 290/-.

TICKETLESS TRAVEL

A swoop on two local trains proved to be the undoing of 108 persons travelling without tickets. The Railway Magistrate who was with the party sentenced 20 persons to seven days rigorous imprisonment and from the rest of them penalties were recovered.

GOVERNOR'S ELEVEN

Brisk arrangements are in progress in connection with the ensuing visit of the Commonwealth Cricket Team which will play a three day fixture on the 9th, 10th and 11th January 1950. Col. C. K. Nayadu has been invited to lead the team. It will be remembered that C. K. belongs to this province. The players who are invited to play for the Governor's Eleven are: (1) C. K. Nayadu, (2) C. S. Nayadu, (3) Sarwate (4) Gaikwad (5) Phadkar (6) Hazare (7) A. R. Nayadu (8) M. R. Bhide. Phadkar and Hazare are the only two players who do not belong to this province. Hazare had already declined the invitation. Efforts are now being made to fill the vacancy by some all India player. Phadkar's reply is keenly awaited The other six players belong to this province and they had their cricket career here, and are expected to accept the invitation.

Players For Table Tennis Championship

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The following players have been selected to represent Bengal in the Women's Inter-Provincial Table Tennis Championships to be held at Hyderabad (Deccan), commencing from December 23:—

Mrs C. Norrie (Captain), Miss Chaman Madan and Mrs. S. Banerjee. Reserve—Miss Gloria Greens.

Deadlock In Jubbulpore Trade

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 10 (UPI)—Business came to a standstill in the Ppiria market following the abnormal enhancement of octroi duty, by the municipal committee of Piparia. Businessmen are findnig it difficult to compete with neighbouring markets, which are octroi-free.

Hence, folowing an unsuccessful appeal to the municipality to revise the taxes traders have decided to suspend business until such time as a suitable revision of octroi schedule is made. The deadlock in business circles has thrown several hundred labourers out of employment.

Sweet Memories Of The Past

FARRUKHABAD, Dec. 9. (PTI): Dr. Kailashnath Katju, Governor of West Bengal, visited the Fatehgarh Central Jail to see the ward where he was lodged as a prisoner for three and a half months in 1940. Dr. Katju spent about 20 minutes inspecting the jail. He also visited the Borstal institution opened recently in the jail and expressed his appreciation for the work being done to reform prisoners.

ALLEGED BELABOURING A POSTMAN

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, Dec. 9.

Two persons Pundlik Tukaram and Velji Talakasi, were taken to police custody for allegedly belabouring one postman, Ganpat Jadhav, yesterday.

It is understood that the two accused wanted to withdraw some amount from their savings bank account for which they called the above postman as witness. The postman refused to oblige. On this the two suspects it is alleged, took law in their hands and belaboured the postman.

The accused will be put before the Resident Magistrate tomorrow.

MUSLIM IN THE GUISE OF SADHU

AMRITSAR, December 8 (P. T.I.) Abus Subhan, a national of East Pakistan was ordered today by a local magistrate to furnish a security of Rs. 1000/- to be of good behavour for one year, under Section 109 Cr. P. Code, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for the same period.

The accused was arrested moving about as a sadhu. When asked he gave his name as Ashok Kumar, but on interrogation by the police he admitted that he was a Muslim of East Pakistan. As nobody came forward to furnish security for the accused, he was sent to jail

The magistrate has further ordered that after the period of one year's imprisonment he should be sent to Pakistan.

KHADI ESSENTIAL FOR CONGRESS WORKER

U. P. C. C. Resolution

FARRUKHABAD, Dec. 10 (PTI)—The United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee today passed a resolution directing the credential committees of the Subordinate Congress Committees to ensure that the conditions laid down in the Congress constitution about the wearing of khadi for an active Congress Member were strictly adhered to. Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, President of U.P. C.C. presided.

Artificial "Half Heart"

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (UPI): Many operations on the human heart which had been considered too dangerous to the patient may now be performed with the help of an artificial "half heart". The device (described at a recent meeting of the American college of surgeons) has been extensively tested on animals.

To operate on the heart, it is necessary to keep blood circulation and also to get oxygen into the blood. Hitherto it has been impossible to do this, and many heart conditions which might have been aided by surgery have gone untreated. The 'half heart,' devised by two surgeons at the Yale University school of medicine, takes over the function of the entire right side of the heart. This is the side which circulates blood from other parts of the body to the lungs, to pick up oxygen before it is recirculated to the body by the left side.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT SCORES

Victory After 2 Defeats

PARIS, Dec. 9 (P.T.I-Reuter): The French Government, twice defeated today on the issue of increasing pensions for world war 1 ex-servicemen, last night won a six-vote victory to secure postponement of a debate on the matter. The increase is demanded by the Communists.

By 299 votes to 293, Assembly passed a motion inviting the Finance Committee to collaborate with the Government to increase the pensions in the 1950 budget.

'Anjangarh' Charity Show

A charity show of the Famous film Anjangarh will be given to Central Cinema on Sunday (25th inst.) at 9 a.m. to further the activities for the welfare of the public. Tickets will oe available at the Theatre on the day of the show, from 8 a.m.

INDONESIAN MARCH INTO BATAVIA

Republicans Commence Taking Over From Dutch

JOGJAKARTA, Dec. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Indonesian Republican troops will begin moving tomorrow into Batavia, future capital of the Republic of Indonesia, created by the recent Round Table Conference at The Hague.

This is preparatory to taking over from the Dutch on December 15, Republican Army Headquarters said today.

Control of other cities at present occupied by Dutch forces is also expected to be taken over similarly on various stipulated dates this month.

Joglas Sultan, whom the Indonesian National Preparatory Committee appointed Co-ordinator of Security, Law and Order, has already visited Batavia and Sourabaya, East Java naval base.

He was in the capital today for discussions with President Sukarno before continuing his tour to other towns.

Indonesians expect to have control over all these departments by December 20.

Election of a President of the future state is to be held here on December 15. Dr. Sukarno is expected to be chosen unanimously.

The President of the new Republic will make his ceremonial entry into Batavia on December 28 and deliver a declaration of independence to the people soon afterwards.

After the formation of the New Indonesian Government, the Prime Minister is expected to leave for Holland about December 20 formally to receive from Queen Juliana the Charter of Sovereignty for Indonesia on December 27.

In the Indonesian capital there will be a simultaneous ceremony at which a high-ranking member of the Cabinet will, on behalf of the future Government, take over from the representative of the Dutch Crown, Dr. Levink.

WORLD CUSTOMS BUREAU

Pakistan Becomes Member

KARACHI Dec. 9 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Pakistan has become a member of the International Customs Bureau, Brussels, it was learned here today.

The Bureau, which has about 40 countries as its members, functions as a store house of information and advice on matters relating to customs and their changes as they occur from time to time in the various countries.

Andhra University Convocation

WALTAIR, Dec. 10, (PTI): A reference to the impending formation of the Andhra province within the frame-work of the new constitution of the Indian Republic was made by Mr. V. S. Krishna, Vice-Chancellor, in his annual address to the convocation of the Andhra University this morning.

"The day on which it is inaugurated will be as important for Andhra as August 15th and all Andhras are rightly proud of their leaders who have shown statesmanship of the highest kind at this critical juncture" Mr. Krishna added.

In a review of the working of the institution in the past year, the Vice-Chancellor paid a tribute to Dr. C. R. Reddy's contribution to the development of the University which he said had been unique.

Mr. Krishna hoped that one of the first acts of the new Government would be to strengthen the resources of the University. He thought it should not be able to reject the requests of the University on the ground that there were other universities to be considered.

PAKISTAN ASKS FOR U.N. AID

KARACHI, Dec. 9 (PTI-Reuter)—Pakistan has asked the United Nations for technical advice and financial aid for her national development programmes, it was learned authoritatively here tonight. A team of United Nations experts will probably visit the Dominion early next year to survey its economic and industrial potentialities and assess the nature and extent of requirements. The projects concerned are chiefly industrial and agricultural schemes.

Manure Pits In Minor Forests

BOMBAY, Saturday.

As a measure to step up the food production of the Province, the Government of Bombay has allowed the sinking of manure pits, three feet deep, for agricultural purposes, in the minor forests assigned to the villages in the Kanara Forest Division. Similar pits will be allowed to be dug two furlongs away from the village gaothans in other Forest Divisions.

Rewards To Informants

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10 (PTI)—The Posts and Telegraphs Department has decided to offer suitable rewards to informants of cases of illegal possession of wireless receiving sets, the Director-General of Post and Telegraph announced today.

The mere possession of a radio set without a proper licence, the announcement said, is an offence under the Indian Telegraph Act of 1885 and the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act of 1933.

New Library At Khar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I consider it a special pleasure to have been called upon to perform the opening ceremony of this library in that it is a co-operative effort by the residents of the suburb for their cultural advancement and not a Government of Government-sponsored institution", said Mr. M.M. Naik-Nimbalkar Minister for Development inaugurating the Shrimati Kamalabai Nimbalkar Pustakalaya at Khar, this evening.

CO-OPS. FOR JUNGLE-WORKERS

Bombay Finance Minister Inaugurates Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"IN organising co-operative societies of jungle workers it is essential that stress be laid on social aspect of co-operative movement than on economic aspect," said Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, inaugurating a two-day conference of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies at Council Hall, this afternoon.

Mr. J. C. Kumarappa presided over the conference.

Among those present were Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, Mr. M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Development, Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Backward Classes, Rehabilitation and Fisheries, Parliamentary Secretaries, officials of Education, Forests and Backward Classes Department, social workers and a number of Adiwasis.

Proceeding Mr. Mehta said that the constitution of Indian Republic which would be proclaimed within a few weeks had given a full consideration to the problem of the tribals in accordance with its principles of justice and equality.

Dwelling at length on various measures that need to be adopted to ameliorate conditions of these "children of jungles", he suggested an appointment of a Committee to enquire into what is being done in that direction and to suggest effective ameliorative measures.

The problems of forest workers, could be solved in two ways, the Finance Minister stated, by encouraging trade unionism and by introducing co-operation. The first had been taken up in some places he pointed out and latter, according to him was equally important and more effective means to bring about their speedy development.

He complimented the Minister for Backward Classes and his Parliamentary Secretary and numerous social workers on the progress they made in developing, and in increasing the number of the forest labourers' Co-operative societies.

Shri J. C. Kumarappa, who complimented the Bombay Province on doing such an excellent work of organising forest labourers' co-operative societies and in successfully eliminating the contractor from amongst jungle workers, took broader view of co-operative movement.

COMPETITION V. CO-OPERATION

"Co-operation should essentially be 'mixing of lives' and exclude from its scope, the competitive economy, which is the real cause of our present-day deterioration, he said. The competitive economy was dragging the world towards destruction, he thought.

Mr. M. P. Patil, who spoke later, replied to the criticism by Mr. Kumarappa of the structure and aims of the societies.

While forming these societies, the aim, which social workers, placed before themselves was definitely of all-round amelioration, social, political, cultural and not alone economic, he said. In fact, profits that accrued to this societies, were not usually given to Adivasis in money form. Fair price shops, literacy classes, teaching Adivasis in co-operative methods and in scientific exploitation of forests, were some of the salient features of these societies, Mr. Patil pointed out.

Mr. G. D. Tapase, told the audience that the people of Backward Classes formed 25 per cent of the population of the province out of which 10 per cent were Adivasis.

Earlier Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Parliamentary Secretary, read out the report on the working of the Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies for year 1948-49 and Mr. V. P. Varde, messages of Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, and others received on the occasion.

TRANSCEND GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES

Pacifist's Appeal To End Exploitation Of The Weak

CALCUTTA, December 10 (U.P.I.).

"THE aim of a Pacifist can be nothing short of a world federation and we can have that only when every nation decides not to exploit another nation, however, small or weak the latter may be," observed Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh.

Dr. Ghosh a member of the Congress Working Committee and former Premier of West Bengal, was delivering the presidential address at the open session of World Pacifist meeting today at the Nizam's House here.

Continuing Dr. Ghosh said: "Colonialism is a danger to world peace and so is economic exploitation of one nation by another. We must be able to put an end to them. I would even like to go further. Articles essential for human existence should be common property of all nations. Every country requires coal and petrol, but every country has not got them. They must, however, be made available according to the requirements of every nation at a non-exploitative price. One nation occupying vast territory with comparatively small population per square miles only helps to encourage the theory of 'Lebensraum' and upsets the world balance.

"Russia with about half the population of undivided India but having about five times the land and Australia with only about six million people but having a huge territory are not healthy conditions for world peace.

"In one country people are languishing for want of sufficient food and people in another country are demanding higher rates for the same commodity, than the one at which they sell it to their own countrymen.

HOW CRUEL!

"Imagine, how cruel it is. But it is a hard reality. Unless we can change our whole outlook, transcend the geographical boundaries and consider the peoples of the whole world as one people, there is very little hope for mankind."

Dr. Ghosh said, whatever sweet words they might be saying, a prominent Congressman would never be taken seriously if he talked of peace under the present circumstances.

He reminded the delegates who gathered from different parts of the world to realise how stupendous was the task before them. He said "ruling authorities of many nations might look upon you as cranks, some may subject you and try to suppress you when you are strong, some may even put you on the back in order to have their own actions supported by you, but I have no doubt you will be making history if you remain true to your ideal."

NEXT SESSION AT SEVAGRAM

The first half of the World Pacifist Conference that had opened at Santiniketan on December 1 closed this afternoon with a sympasium of addresses by the delegates before the public in the grounds of Nizam's house here, under the chairmanship of Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, ex-Premier of West Bengal.

The second half of the conference will be held at Sevagram later this month.

Speaking first among today's eighteen WPC. delegates—speakers, Miss Ver Britain of England said that 72 men and 18 women from 34 countries of the world, belonging to different religions and following a large variety of professions from farmers to astronomers, who had assembled at Santiniketan for the conference, had approached the subject of peace "from the same view point and same convictions animating our hearts and conssience." This was a clear demonstration of the essential oneness of humanity.

In his concluding remarks, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh said that although some of the speakers had urged India to lead the rest in the path of truth and non-viloence, he felt that since the West had seen more, than India of the ravages of violence, it should come forward to contribute a major share towards our progress to a non-violent society.

Shri Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, and a delegate to this conference from South Africa, choked with emotion and struggled to keep tears back, as he thought of the delegates proceeding to Sevagram in quest for soul-force, which was the central theme of Gandhiji's teachings and which was being ignored today by Western scientists.

INDONESIAN REPUBLIC INAUGURATION

Amrit Kaur To Represent India

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10 (PTI): Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister Government of India, will represent India at the inauguration of the New Indonesian Republic in the last week of December, it is authoritively stated here.

Pandit Nehru, who has been invited to attend the celebrations, has expressed his inability to leave the country now.

ISRAELIS ON WAR-PATH

To Defy U.N. Decision On Jerusalem

TEL-AVIV, Dec. 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Israeli Premier, David Ben Gurion, was returning to Tel-Aviv today to convene an urgent Cabinet meeting on the United Nations General Assembly's decision to internationalise Jerusalem.

The Mayor of Jerusalem, Dr. Daniel Auster said: "We shall defend the city gates and prevent anybody attempting to implement the resolution from entering the city.

Mr. Auster said the United Nations resolution was "non-existent as far as we are concerned".

Speculation on the Israeli Government's next move suggested it might proclaim Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, move the Government offices there and also speed up the final Israel-Jordan agreement on the partition of the holy city.

U. N. General Assembly's Decision

PLUSHING MEDOW, Dec. 9. (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations General Assembly tonight voted in favour of placing Jerusalem under a permanent international regime.

It also decided that the international administration should be placed under whatever authority the Trusteeship Council decided.

The General Assembly said the term "City of Jerusalem" should include the present municipality of Jerusalem plus the surrounding villages and towns.

The Assembly also decided to ask the Trusteeship Council to complete at its next session (which is thought to be in January) a statute for Jerusalem which will bring in the principle laid down in the paragraphs of the resolution so far agreed.

The Assembly also called upon the Trusteeship Council to oppose any action taken by any interested Government to divert it from implementing the statute of Jerusalem, as provided by the United Nations.

Voting was 39 in favour 14 against with six abstentions.

SHARETT'S WARNING

Mr. Moshe Sharett, Israel's Foreign Minister, told the Assembly that Jerusalem could not be separated from Israel "without plunging the city into disaffection and chaos".

Those who supported the internationalisation of the city "proceed on extraordinary assumptions", he said.

Mr. Sharett said the question now before the Assembly was "whether the fact that Jerusalem today forms part of the independent State of Israel should be accepted, or whether an attempt should be made to wrench the city from the body of the state and force it, against the will of its population, and to their extreme and indeniable detriment, into the strait jacket of imposed tutelage.

"The Jews of Jerusalem have felt no doubt in anybodys mind as to their determination.

Bombay Government Set Up Housing Advisory Committee

THE Government of Bombay has set up a consultative body known as the Housing Advisory Committee, to advise Government on co-operative housing and other matters relating to the Housing activities of Government. The members of the Committee will be:—

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour (Chairman), Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health, Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, Mr Vaikunth Mehta, Minister for Finance, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Minister for Public Works, Mr. S. H. Gidwani, Chairman, Bombay Housing Board, Mr. G. D. Daftary, Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, Mr. Ramdeo Podar and Mr B D Mhatre, members of the Bombay Housing Board, Mr T. C. Kantawala, Housing Commissioner and Secretary, Bombay Housing Board, the Secretary to Government, Labour Department, the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, the Commissioner of Labour, Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. N. V. Modak, Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A. (Central), Mr. V. G. Setalvad, Mr. B. K. Shah, Mr. Claude Batley, Mr. S. B. Joshi, Mr. M. G. Ranade, Mr. Shapurji Pallonji, Mr. Kanji Govind Korson, Mr. J. H. Wadia, Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Dr. K. K. Dadachanji.

The Committee will have, in addition, one representative from each of the following associations and institutions:

Millowners' Association, Bombay, Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Ahmedabad, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Bombay, All India Organisation of Industrial Employers, New Delhi and Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.

The Committee can also co-opt any other person or persons.

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BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Devaluation—and after— by Tarapada Dasgupta, M.A., Editor Nalanda Year-Book; Price Rs. 1-2-0. (Postage extra) "Kato-Katha"—68|2, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta—9. 6585

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MISCELLANEOUS

Plans to Construct houses at Rs. 1000 up. Details free. T. Raychowdhury and Co., Architects, Allahabad 1 C 1425

Steel Prices Reduced

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10 (PTI)—The Government of India have decided to reduce the selling prices of all categories of iron and steel by Rs. 30 (rupees thirty) per ton from December 12, 1949, the Industry and Supply Ministry announced today.

A press note issued by the Ministry said:

"In accordance with the policy of Government t oreduce prices of essential commodities, it has been decided to reduce by Rs. 30 per ton the selling prices of all categories of iron and steel laid down in the base price schedule, issued under the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order 1941, by the Iron and Steel Controller in May last.

These reductions will come into force from December 12, 1949. A notification to this effect is being published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary of December 10, 1949."

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The market was idle. Black lampong December shipment offered at 16sh 2d a pound, white muntok at 16sh 6d shipping weight and white sarawak 16sh 6d delivered weight cost insurance freight oasis ports. Malabar was neglected tending to be easier with December obtainable at 970 shillings, January 960 and January/March 950 cwt. c.i.f. Uni-Kingdom.

AVOIDING DELAY IN IRRIGATION PLANS

Government Grants Credit Facilities

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In order to avoid delay in the execution of the lift irrigation schemes entrusted to co-operative societies, the Government of Bombay has authorised the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Agricultural Marketing and Rural Finance to sanction loans to co-operative societies upto Rs. 10,000 and subsidy not exceeding Rs. 10,000 for defraying the cost of purchase and installation of the lift-irrigation machinery.

He is also authorised to grant loans to the extent of Rs. 5,000 for laying out drains, pipes, pipelines, cutting of canals, construction of reservoirs, sinks, jackwells, etc.

Aggregate amount of Government assistance, which the registrar may sanction in favour of any one society, should not exceed Rs. 25,000 in any particular case. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the Registrar during the current year for sanctioning the loans and subsidies

DRUG CONTROL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has published an Order in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated December 9, 1949, amending further the Schedule to the Bombay Drugs Control Order, 1949. Copies of the Order can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay.

Certificates To Addicts Of Opium And Hemp Drugs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the constitution of Medical Boards for Mudhol, Ramdurg and Jamkhandi talukas of Bijapur district for issue of certificates to the addicts of opium and hemp drugs, consisting of the following members:

Mudhol taluka:—Dr. B. B. Kattimani, Dr. M. B. Gharge, Medical Practitioner; Ramdurg Taluka:—Dr. M. V. Patwardhan, Dr. S. N. Kulkarni; Jamkhandi Taluka:—Dr. G. V. Kane, Dr. V. P. Phadake.

Sholapur Excise Division

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the continuance up to March 31, 1951, of the Sholapur Excise Division.

Baroda Mill Dispute

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has referred the dispute between the Shri Dinesh Mills, Limited, Baroda, and its workers for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal consisting of Mr. P. D. Vyas, Judge, Labour Court, Ahmedabad.

FISCAL COMMISSIOIN

The next session of the Fiscal Commission will be held in Calcutta from Dec. 19 to 26, in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Chamber.

Lands For Agricultural Graduates

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has decided to grant 15 acres of paddy land and 10 acres of varkas (hakkal) land to each agricultural graduate who wishes to cultivate the waste lands under the 14 colonization schemes in Kanara district, recently sanctioned by it.

The Government has also directed that students of agricultural schools who have completed the two years' course at these schools should be given 10 acres of paddy land and 5 acres of varkas land in these colonization schemes.

Idol Stolen From Jain Temple

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 10: Considerable resentment is reported to have been prevailing among the Jains of Mhow over the theft of a silver statue of Shri Chandra Prabhu, the eighth Tirthankar of the Jains from the Ajmeri Jain temple. The idol was weighing about 400 tolas and it was removed by some unknown person from the temple in broad day-light.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

	Rs. As.
Previous closing	30.22
Today's opening	30.21
Difference	—1
Today's closing	30.18
Difference	—4

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

	Rs. As.
Silver forward	172 6
Gold forward	112 10
Silver Bullion	172 0
Silver Mint	172 2
Gold ready	11312
Sovereign	76 0

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 10, (PTI-Reuter): Week in London's Money Market ended on a comfortable note with funds in abundant supply. Banks were well supplied with funds and were keen buyers of bills, many balances were unlent. This reversed the earlier trend when conditions had been stringent.

Bank of England return revealed that seasonal demands for notes had made a strong start. Active note circulation increased by nearly 18 millions Sterling. Like amounts can be expected to pass into circulation in the next two weeks which will entail an increase in fiduciary note issue. The reserve stands at around 16.7 millions Sterling.

Application for 230 million Sterling Treasury Bills totalled 321,915 thousand Sterling. Two hundred and thirty million Sterling was allotted at an average rate of ten Shillings 4.01 pence per cent.

Next week 230 million Treasury Bills will be offered and Treasury Deposit Receipts 100 million Sterling maximum, 50 at Six months and 50 at seven months.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

2 1/2 per cent	1954	98 14	0
2 1/2 per cent	1950	100 4	0
2 1/2 per cent	1955	99 11	0
2 1/2 per cent	1961	96 9	0
2 1/2 per cent	1960	99 9	0
2 3/4 per cent	1962	99 2	0
2 3/4 per cent	1973	96 0	0
3 per cent	Con.	97 14	0
3 per cent	1951-54	101 13	0
3 per cent	1952-55	102 0	0
3 per cent	1957	101 12	0
3 per cent	1959-61	101 6	0
3 per cent	1963-65	100 10	0
3 per cent	1966-68	100 8	0
3 per cent	1970-75	100 2	0
3 1/2 per cent	1954-59	104 9	0
3 1/2 per cent	1960-70	110 4	0
4 1/2 per cent	1950-55	101 12	0
4 1/2 per cent	1958-60	110 8	8
4 1/2 per cent	1958-66	113 0	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3 per cent	Bombay 1962	99 4	0
2 3/4 per cent	C P 1961	97 1	0
2 3/4 per cent	Madras 1961	97 1	0
3 per cent	Bombay 1955	100 8	0
3 per cent	Bombay 1958	100 4	0
3 per cent	Punjab 1952	99 0	0
3 per cent	Madras 1952-53	100 6	0
3 per cent	U P 1952	100 6	0
3 per cent	C P 1952	100 6	0
3 per cent	N.W.F 1952	98 2	0
3 per cent	U P 1961-68	99 12	0
3 1/4 per cent	Municipal 1977	99 0	0
4 per cent	B P T long dated	109 12	0
4 per cent	Bombay Muni	109 8	0
5 per	Bombay Muni 1959	114 0	0
6 per cent	Bom. Municipality 1954	113 8	0
6 per cent	K P T 1956	113 12	0

SMUGGLERS-CUSTOM POLICE CLASH

Incident Near Villupuram

VILLUPURAM, Dec 10. (PTD About 20 smugglers and a customs preventive patrol clashed near here last Wednesday night it was learned today. One of the smugglers was injured by gunfire while a customs inspector was seriously injured by stone-throwing.

The smugglers abandoned the sugar bags they were carrying from French India into Indian Union territory.

City Markets

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

The local Bullion market was quietly steady with restricted business. Demand in the ready market remains at a low ebb and ever present fear of Bank sales induce moderate liquidation at upturns while Bulls support the market on all important declines.

Posh delivery silver opened today at Rs. 172 and declined at Rs. 171/12 under scattered selling. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 171/4.

Forward gold for Posh delivery opened at Rs. 112/6 and improved at Rs. 112/8. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 114 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	171 12 0
Posh dely.	172 4 0
Ready Gold	113 6 0
Posh dely.	112 10 0

Share Bazar

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. The general sentiment was bullish and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1485/- Ordinary Shares at Rs. 308/- and Indian Irons at Rs. 30/5.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

The local Produce market was very steady under buying by professional operators. The market is manipulated and Bulls intend to push up groundnut prices to the level of Rs. 40/- in the next month. These operators are heavily long and are reported buying February delivery. Statements of open interest are called by the association and the whole position is likely to be placed before the Government.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS—			
Quality Receipts	37	0	0
Bold Ready	35	14	0
Bold January	35	14	0
Bold December	35	14	0
Oil Bombay Mills	20	8	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	20	0	0
Oil December	20	0	0
Oil January	19	15	0
February	20	4	0
LINSEED—			
Indore	35	6	0
Bold	35	4	0
February-March	33	8	0
Small	34	6	0
Oil	20	12	0
CASTORSEED—			
January Delivery	24	10	0
Ready	24	12	0

DROP IN TEA PRICES AT COLOMBO AUCTIONS

COLOMBO, Dec 9.

Tea prices at the Colombo auctions continue to decline. A average drop of about 35 cents a pound was recorded at Monday's (Dec. 5) auctions below the prices which prevailed last week.

A representative of the tea trade commented that consumers could expect to get their tea cheap for Christmas.

The decline is attributed to the increasing quantities of tea offered for sale at the auctions.

NEW YORK PEPPER INACTIVE

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Trading was inactive and prices a shade easier with spots offered at 154 cents per pound. The continued firmness of Indian advices continues a factor in the stability here but such buying interest as was reported in this market was at varying discounts under asking levels. Following are todays prices: Spot 1.34 asked. December 1.30 nom., January 1.26 nom., March 1.19 nom. May 1.16 nom., July 1.16 nom., September 1.12 nom., October 1.10 nom., Sales nil white spot 2.60 asked.

JUTE SHIPMENT PERIOD EXTENDED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10 (PTI)—The Government of India have decided to extend the period of shipment of jute goods under destinational quotas fixed for July-December 1949 to March 31, 1950, a Commerce Ministry press note said today.

The Government does not intend to announce fresh quotas for soft currency countries until the present quotas has been more or less exhausted. Shipments to hard currency countries will, however, continue to be free.

BACK IN INDIA

Mr. M. L. Shastry and Mr. T. Rajmanikam, Research Engineer and Assistant Chief Engineer, All-India Radio, respectively, snapped on their arrival after attending the Planning Committee of the International High Frequency and Broadcasting Conference.

TEN-DAY CULTURAL FESTIVAL

Dance Drama On Top Of Programme

Preparations for the Cultural Festival are in progress at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. The Bhavan has become a centre of intense activity. From morning till late in the evening, rehearsals of 6 language plays and Ballet 'Jaya Somnath' are taking place.

The star item of the programme will be the Dance-Ballet 'Jay Somnath', based on the novel 'Jaya Somnath' by Shri K. M. Munshi. This ballet will be staged on the 23rd December and also again on 1st January. The Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, Government of India will preside on the first performance. Some other eminent personalities will be presiding on the subsequent nine days of the Festival.

This Ballet was presented to the Bombay public on two previous occasions but the present one will be in a new form and promises to be much more attractive. Music and lyrics are composed by the well-known poet and composer Shri Avinash Vyas, assisted by Mrs. Vasubehen Divatia. Mr. Vyas has taken extra pains and the music will have new tunes.

The direction is in charge of Shri Goverdhan Panchal. On the previous occasions the techniue employed was mostly Manipuri but this time elements of Bharat Natyam and Kathakali have been introduced with great advantage. The dance direction is in the hands of Shri Priya Gopal Sinha and Shri Raghavan Nair. Costumes designs etc. are in charge of Smt. Malati Mehta.

The Principal roles have been assigned to Shri Raghavan Nair, Smt. Indira Israni and Ila Divanji. Amongst other artistes appearing are well known names like Smt. Satyavati Mathrani, Gopal Sethy, Miss Veena Purohit, Shri Khopkar, Arjun Desai, Smt. Charu, Smt. Bharati etc.

Kala Kendra of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan is staging Summer Fury' the prize-winning play of James Brougton. The play is based on the race-conflict theme; it dramatizes the romance of a Mexican artisan boy Angelo Torres who falls in love with a refugee Polish girl working at a Boarding House in down-town Los Angeles. The Boarding-house keeper looks with disfavour on this romance and Fate intervenes in the shape of anti-Mexican riot in which Torres is a victim of mob-fury, which leaves him badly bruised. He tries to hide in the boarding house but the police are informed and the vindictive Mrs. Grew the keeper of the Boarding House induces them to arrest Torres on false charge of murder. Failing in that, she falsely charges him of rape of the Polish girl and when infuriated by this baseless accusation he tries to attack Mrs. Grew, the Police Officer who is questioning him, shoots him down mercilessly.

he tries to attack Mrs. Grew, the Police falsely charges him of accusation

This tragedy is put on the stage under the Supervising Director Mr. S. T. Berkley-Hill. Mr. Berkley-Hill has experience of independent documentary production in the USA and was also actively associated with the Pasadena Play House, ranking as National Theatre of America. Mr. Berkley-Hill is the Chief Commentator in the Films Division of Government of India.

Mr. V. R. Sharma, a graduate in Cinema and Cinematography of the University of Southern California is the Stage Manager for the play.

Leading roles are enacted by Miss Patricia Brown, Miss Gasper, Mrs. Gasper, Mr. David Sopher, Miss Hansa Bhansali and Miss Dorris Reuben.

The play is scheduled for presentation on Friday 30th December at 6-30 p.m.

On Monday the 26th December, two Hindi plays, written and directed by Mr. I. S. Johar (of the Films Division of Government of India 'Secretary' and 'Joytishi' will be presented. Pushpa Hans the famous Cine-actress is in the leading role in 'Secretary' along with Mrs. Rama Johar of Prithvi Theatres. Pushpa Hans will also give a few songs on the night of the performance. 'Jyotishi' also has an experienced cast for performers.

Mr. Anil Dalal is assisting in the production and Mrs. Krishna Kumar is assisting on the stage-effects in the plays.

Advance booking of seats has commenced at the Bhavan's Building, Chowpatty Road.

The 10-days Cultural Festival has been organised by Smt. Lilavati K. Munshi, Vice-President of the Bhavan, assisted by Shri Naavin T. Khandwala, the Organising Secretary of the Festival.

U. S. Strengthens Pacific Forces

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Navy today announced plans to strengthen its Pacific Forces by transferring the heavy cruiser "Rochester" and the anti-aircraft cruiser "Junero" from the Atlantic to the Pacific Fleet.

The announcement called the transfer a necessary adjustment between the fleets owing to the laying-up of other cruisers recently, and a move to "equalise cruiser division strength."

Malaviya's Birthday

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10 (PTI)—The Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, in a statement today on the celebration of the birthday anniversary of late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, which falls on December 13 says: "Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya the nation in general and Congress was India's patriot. It is the duty of Committees in particular to celebrate the anniversary throughout India."

Cess On Tea Increased

TO BOOST SALE IN UNITED STATES

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10 (PTI)—An increase in the existing rate of cess per hundred pound of tea from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 has bee recommended by the Central Tea Board, which concluded the two-day session of its third meeting in Calcutta on December 7. Mr. S. K. Sinha, Chairman of the Board, presided. The additional amount which will accrue from this increase of 6 as. in the cess, should, the Board recommended be utilised for raising its present contribution to the International Tea Market Expansion Board which proposes to spend larger amounts on propaganda in USA this year.

The prospect of larger exports of Indian tea to USA, it was revealed during the discussion, was bright.

Following devaluation of the rupee and as a result of the steep rise in coffee prices due to short supply, tea was now being bought by American buyers at the Calcutta and Cochin auctions on a more extensive scale than hitherto.

The improvement in the quality of Indian tea over that of 1948 and lower prices prevailing in Calcutta and Cochin markets than that of Colombo—in sharp contrast to conditions in the previous year-are additional favourable factors. The Tea Association of USA, it is understood, has also proposed to raise a fund of 7,50,000 dollars to be spent on measures for popularising tea, by collecting 1 cent per pound of tea imported. Should this fund be available, the International Board will match this dollar to dollar by augmenting their resources for propaganda.

INDIAN ON EXECUTIVE

Satisfaction was expressed in the meeting at the division, made on the suggestion of the Government of India and the Board, of the Articles of Association of the International Board in the management of which India has now been assured of a more effective control.

As the biggest tea exporting country, she will now wield the largest voting strength and the appointment, as agreed upon, of an Indian national to its Executive staff, which up till now consisted of non-Indians, associated her closely with the day-to-day working of the Board.

In regard to International Tea Regulation scheme, the Board recommended to the Government that the agreement should be extended for a period of another five years with certain technical provisions regarding new plantings and replacements. The over-all export allotment for 1950 should be 130 per cent of the standard export as against 125 per cent for 1949. This will raise India's export quantity from 435 million pounds to 442 million pounds.

TERMS TO U.K.

The Board also discussed the terms and conditions of bulk purchase scheme for the U. K. from 1950 which would form the subject of negotiation with a U.K. mission expected to arrive in Delhi next month

The Board was unanimously of the opinion that, like Ceylon, India should also ask for enhancement of the existing "increased cost of production allowance."

Ceylon To Spend More On Tea Propaganda

COLOMBO, December 9, (PTI-Reuter): Ceylon will spend Rs. 1,300,000 more next year on her overseas tea propaganda drive. Total expenditure budgetted for next year is about 3,736,000 Rupees as against Rs. 2,529 000 this year.

The Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board's income for the next year is estimated at Rs. 2,928,000 compared with an estimated income of Rs. 1,777,760 for the current year.

West Bengal Winter Rice Forecast

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10 (P.T.I.): The first forecart shows that the total area under winter rice crop in West Bengal this year has been estimated to be 8,149,000 acres, compared to 7,871,000 acres and 7,866,000 acres, reported respectively in the corresponding and financial forecasts of last year.

Smti. Hansa daughter of Seth Harkisondass Lukhmidass, a leading Broker of the Bombay Stock Exchange who was married to Mr. Sushilkant Purshotamdas Harkisondas, at Madhav Baug on Monday last.

SARASWATI SANGEET VIDYALAYA

Karim Khan Anniversary On December 12

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Tweith Anniversary of Late Sangit Ratna Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan will be held on 12th December 1949, at 6-30 P.M. (S T) at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, by the Celebration Committee appointed by the Abdul Karim Khan

LATE KARIM KHAN

Memorial Committee, Shree Saraswati Sangit Vidhyalaya and The Abdul Karim Khan Sangit Prachar Mandal.

On this occasion a reception will be given to as well as the Abdul Karim Khan "Smrati Chinha" will be awarded to Bishmillah and Party.

Besides the pupils of Late Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan will give recitals of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Mr. S. K. Patil (Mayor of Bombay) has kindly consented to preside over the function."

REVIVING NAZISM IN AUSTRIA

Soviet Charge Againt Western Powers

VIENNA, Dec. 10 (PTI-Reuter): General Sheltov, Soviet Deputy High Commissioner for Austria, accused the Western powers during the Allied Council meeting today of encouraging revival of the Nazi system in Austria.

He asserted that subversive activities were being directed against Austrian democracy by former Nazis and war criminals brought in from the Western Zones of Germany.

American sources tonight nterpreted the General's charges as the basis of a possible pretext for breaking up the Austrian Treaty talks.

This source said that the ourden of General Sheltov's attack today was "the Russians cannot leave Austria while the Nazis are staging a comeback."

PESHAWAR, Dec. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Pakistan Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan has accepted an invitation to visit Washington as the guest of President and Mrs. Truman, it was announced here today

INDO-PAKISTAN AMITY ESSENTIAL

U. K. Military Expert Pleads For U. S. Help To India

LONDON, Dec. 10 (PTI-Reuter).

LT. GENERAL SIR FRANCIS TUKER in an article entitled "The Defence of India" in the liberal "Manchester Guardian" stated that "India is indefensible unless the Indian Union and Pakistan work together."

Lt. General Sir Francis Tuker was General Officer Commanding in-Chief, Eastern Command. India, during 1946-47.

"Unhappily, India and Pakistan are so estranged that they are in no position in peacetime to plan a concerted defence It is unlikely in present circumstances that even in the agony of war Pakistan would call upon her neighbour to help in her western approaches.

"Yet the danger from Russia is common to both, Pakistan and the Indian Union, for, once an enemy were lodged on the eastern side of the passes guarding Pakistan there would be no geographical barrier to prevent him from delivering a full-scale air and land attack on the Indian Union. Soldiers here know that rivers, even such great rivers as the Indus and the rivers of the Punjab are little hindrance to armies."

Stating that the prime task in organising India's defence was to build up the air industry and the air forces of the sub-continent, he said "If Britain and America wish India to be great bastion of the liberal and democratic world in Asia, by far the best thing which they can do is to provide India with the capital (from America) and the technical aid which it needs to become an effective air power.

"There is little enough time left to bring this about."

FRANCE EXPELS TWELVE POLES

PARIS, December 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Twelve Poles were being expelled from France this morning and more expulsions will follow during the day, making a total of about 20, a French Ministry of the Interior officially announced here today.

They were accused of interfering in politics in France, he said.

In the week after the arrest in Poland on November 18, of a French Consular official, M. Robineau, on charges of espionage, France expelled 27 Poles living in France and arrested three, including M. Josef Evzerbinski, Polish Vice-Consul in Lille.

Poland has detained 16 Frenchmen, according to a French Foreign Office statement.

Not Communist Victory

M. N. Roy On Chinese Developments

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10. (UPI): Mr. M. N. Roy, founder of the now defunct Radical Democratic Party declared today that the Government of India should take a realistic view of things, and unless they realised the gravity of the situation and took effective steps to counter the influence of Communism by achieving social and econogic improvement, the spread of Communism could not be averted. Communism would have a fertile field in any country where there was social and economic inequality, he said.

"China is only a spring-board for trouble in Asia, and the Red tide may expand itself", said Mr. M. N. Roy, who was speaking here at a meeting organised by the Indian Council of World Affairs.

Mr. Roy said that the victory of the Communist forces in China over the National forces, was not a Communist victory in the real sense of the term. It was only a victory of one military power over another.

VIJAYAVADA, December 10, (PTI): Nearly three million Congress primary members have been enlisted from all the Andhra districts, according to information received by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee today.

Probation And After-Care

MORARJI ON NEED OF MORE SOCIAL WORKERS

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Province Probation and After Care Association was held this afternoon at the Committee Room, of the Bombay Secretariat. Mr. Morarji Desai, the Home Minister, was the chief guest.

Addressing the Conference, the Home Minister emphasized the role that the social workers had to play in this type of work which required education of the people. The progress of the work of the Association depended much on the number of sincere and devoted social workers that it would be able to attract to take up the work.

Referring to the question of reforming the prisoners, he said that that object could be achieved by kind behaviour to them and not by oppression. By constant efforts, they could be made to realise their folly, so that they themselves might go on the right path. They should not be debarred from taking up some useful vocation after their release from the jails.

The Association elected Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, as the Vice-President and Mr. R. G. Gokhale as the Honorary Treasurer for the ensuing year and passed the annual administration report and statement of accounts for the year 1948-49.

ASSOCIATION'S WORK.

Earlier Mrs. T. M Premchand, in her presidential address, gave an exhaustive review of the work done by the Assosiation during the past year.

In the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme Government had accorded sanction for construction of an After-Care Hostel for boys with quarters for Probation Officers in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000 during the year 1950-51. Out of the amount so sanctioned a sum of about 1,00,000 was reserved for construction of a hostel for girls, plans and estimates for which were already under consideration of Government.

Bulgarian Espionage Trial Ends

SOFIA, December 9, (PTI-Reuter): Examination of eleven Bulgarian Communists—among them Traicho Kostov, former Deputy Premier—who are accused of being agents for Britain and Marshal Tito ended at the Sofia treason trial today. Two Macedonians last defendants to be questioned—admitted spying for Marshal Tito. All, except Kostov, have now pleaded guilty to charges of espionage.

Soil Research Laboratory To Be Set Up In U. P

LUCKNOW, Dec. 10 (PTI)—A research laboratory, probably the first of its kind in India to be so completely equipped, will shortly start functioning at Lucknow where experiments will be conducted on soils concrete, bitumen and other building materials.

Bombay Expected To Touch Record Procurement Figure

SUGAR QUANTUM LIKELY TO BE RAISED, SAYS MINISTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Bombay Province is expected to have a record procurement of foodgrains this year, said Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Bombay's Minister for Supplies, in an interview to the United Press of India here today.

This year, the Minister stated, they would be able to procure more than six lakh tons, the amount of foodgrains procured last year, which would be a record for the last five years.

The crop in the province, the Minister added, had been good, with the exception of Khandesh. In Gujarat, which had been striken with famine last year, there was a bumper crop this year.

"This will by no means enable us to meet the requirements of the province in respect of supply of foodgrains," he said, "as the Centre has decided to reduce the quota of this province substantially this year."

Mr. Desai also disclosed that the provincial Government would be able to raise the quantum of sugar from 6 to 8 ounces during the first or second week of January next, a quantum which was allowed when sugar was a rationed article in the province before.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Rani Maharaj Singh attended by Mr. L. M. Nadkarni I.C.S., Private Secretary and Captain K. Srinivasan, A.D.C., left Ahmedabad by air and arrived at Bombay the same morning.

"ID" GREETING CARD FORFEITED

The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar has issued a notification under section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, declaring to be forfeited to His Majesty, every copy, wherever found, of the "Id" greeting card from Lahore.

N. V. GADGIL

NAGPUR, Dec. 10 (PTI)—Mr. N.V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India, arrived here today on a two-day visit.

MAJ.-GEN. JAYSINGH

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10 (UPI)—Maj.-General Jaysingh has been appointed G.O.C. of Madhya Bharat forces by the Army Headquarters of India, it is reliably understood.

YUSUF ALFOZAN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shaikh Yusuf Alfozan Consul for Saudi Arabia at Bombay who had gone to Mysore to represent Saudi Arabia at the UNESCO Seminary on Adult and Rural Education will be arriving in Bombay on Sunday Dec. 11.

DR. M.D.D. GILDER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Public Health, will leave Bombay for Panch Mahals on December 11 and return to Bombay on December 14.

G.-G. AT MADRAS ON NAVY DAY

MADRAS, Dec. 10 (PTI): The Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari will participate in the Navy Day celebrations in Madras on December 17.

MR. V. L. MEHTA

Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, will leave Bombay for Ahmedabad on December 13 and return to Bombay on December 15.

Satara South District Local Committee

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has directed that a District Local Committee of Management should be established in the newly constituted Satara South District. The Committee will exercise all the powers and duties exercisable by a Local Board established under the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.

The term of office of the Committee shall commence with effect from 21st December 1949. The committee will elect their President and Vice-President from amongst themselves. The members of the said Committee will hold office till a District Local Board is established for the District.

Rajasthan Water Resources

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10

The Government of India have set up the following Rajasthan Underground Water Board: Chairman (ex-officio) the Minister for Agriculture, Government of India; Vice-Chairman (ex-officio) the Premier of Rajasthan; members Shri Paniwala Maharaj, Prof. K. N. Kaul, Professor of Botany, Kanpur Agricultural College, Kanpur; Shri Padmanabhan, Chief Electrical Engineer, Rajasthan; the Director of Agriculture, Rajasthan; a representative of the Finance Department of the Government of Rajasthan; and an Administrative Officer and Secretary nominatd by the Central Government.

The headquarters of the Board will be at Jaipur.

For day to day work, there will be an exploration unit consisting of Shri Paniwala Maharaj (Chairman), and Prof. K. N. Kaul. Necessary executive functions and powers will be delegated to this unit, which will function under the overall supervision of the Board.

Bibinagar Case

TRIBUNAL'S RIGHT TO TRY ACCUSED QUESTIONED

SECUNDERABAD, December 10 (U.P.I.).

MR. MUSTAFA HUSAIN, Junior Counsel to Kasim Razvi, continued his arguments today, questioning the right of the Tribunal to try Razvi and others in the Bibinagar Dacoity case, when the Special Tribunal, presided over by Mr. Pinto, met this morning.

Mr. Mustafa contended that the Military Governor was only an administrator and not a legislator, and as such the Special Tribunal Regulation promulgated by him would not have the force of law as it did not come under section 35. Even assuming that it came under section 25, it could not be in force for over six months. Further, the Regulation was not published in the Gazette, without which it could not be a law and, therefore, the court had no jurisdiction to try the accused.

Mr. Dawood Khan, another Defence Counsel, argued that, according to section 239, the charges against the accused should not be so many or so cumbersome, as to make it impossible for the accused to defend themselves.

At this stage, the President of the Tribunal said that the court was considering whether the charges against the accused were cumbersome.

On being asked by the president of the Tribunal as to what exactly they meant by splitting up the trial, the Defence suggested that every case to dacoity should be separately tried, for example, the dacoity alleged to have been committed on the Bibinagar Railway Station.

If the charges in the first case were established, the court need not proceed with other cases. This was the usual practice adopted everywhere, the Defence Counsel concluded.

The court was then adjourned to meet again on December 12, when arguments by the prosecution will be heard.

They read in the Bible, "Thou shall not kill". But when a quarter million innocent men, women and babes are atomised by one bomb—that is the ethical, democratic American way of bringing culture, civilisation and Christianity! With war-mongers controlling the destinies of nations,

Atom Bomb Will 'Split' Freedom

By GEORGE TOBIN

"CLEANLINESS is a duty here, therefore do not forget to wash your hands." (Sign posted by Nazi bosses on crematorium wall at Dachau Death-Factory, reported by Max Lerner in the N. Y. Post.)

"We cannot master the machine in the interest of the human spirit unless we have a... deep and abiding faith in human beings, which is a faith in the supreme worth of life." (David E. Lilienthal in the Aug. 6 Saturday Review of Literature.)

While you read this, Mr. Lilienthal's assembly lines are running at top speed, preparing the biggest mass murder the world has ever seen.

You are a working man or woman—all you want is some happiness, peace and security. You want decent homes, not bomb-craters. You are troubled. You know the scientists' warning: There is no secret to the basic principle of the A-Bomb. Everytime Truman, Lilienthal and Co., announce a new improved streamlined model in production at Oak Ridge, you shudder to think that, in a few years or maybe months, the same or a better model will be rolling off the lines in Atomgrad, USSR! Your city is in line to be a super-Hiroshima, and the scientists all say no military defense is possible. You ask. "Is this the fruit of science?"

Curse Of Blessing ?

In his article, titled "Machines With and Without Freedom", Lilienthal tries to answer this question. He denies that modern science is a curse. Neither, says he, is it an unmixed blessing. "The machine and technology are neither good nor evil in themselves. . . It is the purpose for which the machine is used, and particularly the methods pursued in carrying out that purpose that determine whether technology is likely to further human well-being or to threaten it."

Perhaps you have thought about this problem. And concluded that the machine can indeed be used either for or against the people's welfare. But the troublesome point is this: Just how can we harness the machine to serve and not destroy us? If you are a revolutionary socialist you would say

"that depends on which class controls the machine. The workers have built all this wonderful technology—but it has been taken from them, and is being used against them by a mad ruling class. When the workers wake up and take control of this machinery, then we shall use it for the good of mankind. We shall then produce food and homes, not famine and death. The workers want a decent life—not greater profits and conquest."

One would expect Lilienthal to deal with the bomb. Can human welfare be advanced by mass murder? Here you get from him—silence, disguised by a few glittering generalities. He writes:

"Unless the applications of research and technology are consciously related to a central purpose of human welfare, unless technology is defined and directed by those who believe in people and in democratic and ethical ends and means, it could be that the more research money we spend the further we miss the mark."

Double-Faced Policy

Have you ever seen greater hypocrisy? He and others like him have viewed with horror acts by other governments based on the rule that "the end justifies the means." Yet what justification do these moral citizens give for atomic mass killing—but this same idea, "the end justifies the means," in its most barbaric form?

The Trumans, Lilienthals and Hickenloopers are church-going men. They read in the Bible. "Thou shalt not kill." When this man in Camden, N. J., kills 13 people, everyone is horrified. That is homicide, a sin against God and a crime against the state—for which the killer, if sane, will be put to death. But when a QUARTER MILLION innocent men, women and babes, are atomized by one bomb—that, you see, is the ethical democratic American way of bringing culture, civilization, Christianity and a faith in the supreme worth of life to the heathen.....

A few courageous men are protesting. They deny that the end of freedom can be served by such means as mass murder, Lewis Mumford, well-known author, writes in a letter in the July 3 N. Y. "Herald Tribune":

"The American people have been committed... to a doctrine of war that is utterly repulsive... The exact term for this method of attack is genocide: a crime against humanity which, in the United Nations, we piously profess to abhor..."

Mumford then reports the opinions of some U.S. Air Force pilots who served in Germany, to the effect that strategic bombing differs in no essential from genocide as practiced in Nazi extermination camps.

By his position as boss in the Industry of Death, Lilienthal and the rest of the ruling class stand branded as war criminals, despite their talk about "the supreme worth of life."

This man, operating behind the greatest curtain of secrecy in history, writes of the "sacred and inviolable process" of putting "facts in the hands of the people." Mumford calls his bluff.

Profiting In Death

"Congress blindly votes appropriations for unspecified weapons in unspecified amounts to be used for unspecified purposes....We have produced a contagion of hate, fear and suspicion in our own country that threatens to paralyze our social life.... This policy would leave us, not with a world saved for peace and democracy and world co-operation, but with a world filled with paranoids, criminals, and corpses. This policy has already had sinister consequences on our national life, turning our own government progressively into the very image of the ruthless dictatorship we properly despise and fear."

These are the fruits of modern technology controlled by the capitalist class, a class driven by its hunger for profits and world-rule to concentrate all efforts on killing. Their "democratic" double-talk serves to cover up their intended atrocities, directed as much against the American people as any other. If you survive, you will know that atomic rockets fly in both directions—and that total war and occupation of continents mean starvation levels and totalitarian regimentation at home as well as abroad.

We give the workers' answer to Mr. Lilienthal. Yes, science can create a paradise on earth. This will happen only when the workers take control of the machine they created. When that day comes, industry will be managed by the workers, through their elected representatives—not by the capitalists and their appointed Lilienthals. The production plans will be drawn up by the workers through democratic discussion—not handed down by bureaucrats.

The workers will produce abundance, not famine. With atomic power they will water the deserts, and warm the arctic wastes. We shall have satisfying work, not agonizing toil. Security, not fear. Freedom, instead of slavery.

TRAFFIC BOX—NEW STYLE

This new type of traffic control point put in an appearance in the Piazza Finne, Rome. It is made of "Rodoid", a transparent glasslike plastic, designed to protect the policeman from rain during the wet weather.

'Cover' Girls And 'Pinups'

★

(Continued from Page 10)

weeks' back rent due at her hotel and a threat of eviction hanging over her, she was desperate. Though she knew it was considered unethical, she went to the photographer who had booked her most often and asked whether her recent work had been unsatisfactory? Were clients tired of her face?

The photographer was dumbfounded. He had tried to book this girl on a $150 all-day location job only the day before, but had been told by an agency telephone operator that Margaret J—— was unavailable and would be out of town until further notice. He had booked another model, 'suggested by the telephone operator.'

Thus the $150 booking, that meant the difference between eviction and a comfortable lodging to this girl, was detoured to a model who was willing to kick back part of her earnings.

With this evidence, Margaret J—— laid the facts before her agent. Suspicious because of the many phony complaints he received from disappointed glamour girls, this agency head was unwilling to believe Margaret's story.

She, however, refused to drop the case until she had proved her point. Closing the door of her agent's office, she caught up his desk telephone. As though she were calling from outside, she dialed the agency switchboard and asked if Margaret J——was available for a booking.

"Ho, indeed," the answer came back. "Margaret is out of town. She's unavailable until further notice. But Joan McG.... is free tomorrow and she's just Margaret's size and an excellent model. Why don't you book her instead?"

Asking the operator to repeat this bit of information, Margaret quickly handed the phone to her boss. She had caught the ringleader of the group red-handed. Other phone girls were called on the carpet. Mass firings followed.

Since modelling often is so harsh, why do so many girls want to be models?

Lure Of Marriage

Perhaps they are spurred on by some of the spectacular marriages of former models. Models from small towns and homes have married millionaires, counts, dukes. Not long ago a bargekeeper's daughter who had turned model married one of the oldest titles in Spain. And the story of the former model who wed Winthrop Rockefeller, America's most eligible bachelor, gave the United States its most romantic Cinderella story of the decade.

Fact being stranger than fiction, the professional beauties who marry into the high brackets are almost never the girls who are shopping for fortunes. They're more often the quiet home-girl sort. Edith Backus, the model who married auto heir Jack Chrysler, was living at home with her mother when she met the young millionaire. Bobo Rockefeller was sharing a modest New York apartment with her sister the month she married Winthrop. Cover-girl Dorothy Temple's modeling earnings were going to support her small son by a former marriage just before she met and married Philip Liebmann, heir to Rheingold millions.

These marriages attracted much attention. But then, models are always targets for publicity.

And who are they, these girls who smile at you from magazine covers, billboards, mail-order catalogues, and calendars? Where do they live? In this year's crop, one glamour girl is the daughter of a mechanic. She lives with her family in a crowded New York apartment building. She's making close to $300 a week right now, but she probably won't move. Those rooms are home and she loves them.

On the upper end of the ladder, at least ten of this year's busiest models are debutantes who live on Park Avenue. They model because, with all its drawbacks, modelling is still one of the most fascinating jobs. And because it is, girls will continue to pour into the New York model agencies from all over the land; from rich homes and poor; intellectual homes and homes where the lunch paid and five-o'clock whistle are part of life.

Is it true what the columnists and tabloids say about models? It's both true and false, for models are but a cross section of the U.S.A.

DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

RE-ORGANISING CENTRAL MACHINERY

Government Examining Ayyangar's Report

NEW DELHI, December 10.

The Government of India, at present is engaged in examining the report of Shri Gopalswamy Ayyangar on the re-organisation of its own machinery. Notwithstanding the official denial, Shri Gopalswamy Ayyangar did produce a Basic Plan of the Re-organisation of the machinery of Government.

This Basic Plan has now matured into a Report. According to this Report, the Central Secretariat will be divided into thirtyseven primary units consisting of twenty-eight departments, eight Central administrative Offices and a Cabinet Secretariat. These twenty-eight departments will be accommodated within twenty Ministries. A new grouping of Ministries responsible for economic and social services will be established under the name of a bureau. There will be a Bureau of National Resources and Agriculture, a Bureau of Industry and Commerce, a Bureau of Transport and Communications and a Bureau of Labour and social services.

Each department will constitute a clearly manageable charge for one Secretary and the responsibility of the Secretary as the head of the department will be complete and undivided.

Each department will not only be a manageable charge but substantially homogeneous in respect of functions entrusted to it.

FOUR COMMITTEES

There will be four Standing Committees of the Cabinet for Defence, Economic Affairs, Administrative organisation and Legal Affairs. Mr. Gopalswamy does not visualise any increase in the number of Cabinet Ministers. His minimum requirements are one Cabinet Minister for each of the four bureaux Cabinet Minister for each of the major Ministries, namely External Affairs, Home, Finance and Defence and three or four other Ministries, having regard to the requirements of the business of the Cabinet. He regards an increase in the number of Ministers of State as necessary. Shri Gopalswamy cannot claim any originality for his scheme. His Basic idea was expressed by Sir Richard Tottenham as early as 1946 in the following words:—

"We should aim towards a smaller, more compact and for that reason, more efficient gov rnmental organisation than at present." In making his proposals, Sir Richard, in his report "renounced the old conception of Government as a regulatory, policing and taxing machanism and openly to adopt the conception of Government as the Nation's common instrument for expanding its social and economic welfare in all spheres where individuals or private individuals cannot achieve equally effective results."

Sir Richard Tottenham had recommended fourteen Ministries as under:—

External Affairs, Defence, Home, Commerce, Industry and Supply, Transport and Communications, Labour Food and Agriculture, Education and Health, Finance, Law, Development and or Minister without Portfolio.

Adroitly avoiding Prime Minister's corns, Shri Gopalswamy has recommended the following Ministries:—

Ministry of State, Ministry of Law, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Finance, Bureau of National Rescurces consisting of Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Food, Ministry of Works

Bureau of Industry and Commerce consisting of Ministry of Mines and Power, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Supply, Ministry of Commerce,

Bureau of Transport and Communications consisting of Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Communications,

Bureau of social services, consisting of Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Rehabilitation, Department of Scientific Research

GREAT MERIT

One great merit claimed by Shri Gopalswamy Ayyangar for his scheme is that it would not increase the total expenditure of the Government.

Similar claim was advanced by the late Sir Jogindra Singh when he pleaded for the trifurcation of the Education Health and Lands Ministry into three Ministries. Even Sir Jogindra Singh, if he were alive today, would not be able to recognise the trinity dabbling in the Provincialised subjects. Their combined expenditure has increased beyond all conception. It is futile to place a ceiling. Bureaucracy and jobocracy are like husband and wife. They breed faster than locust.

One governing criterion for the transport fares is the ability of the public to bear it. So also with the Government's paybill. The Congressmen out of office condemned the then Government for its top-heavy expenditure. Has the Government become richer since the Congressmen have taken office? The official figures published do not give any such indication. The Government's expenditure has gone up since the partition, it will be admitted allround. Here are the figures:—

Civil expenditure in

1938/39	**Rs. 38.07 crores**
1943/44	**Rs. 81.40 crores**
1944/45	**Rs. 100.76 crores**
1945/46	**Rs. 126.38 crores**
1946/47	**Rs. 143.37 crores**
1948/49	**Rs. 184.13 crores**
1949/50	**Rs. 165.16 crores**

The supplementary demands for grants should raise the Budget estates of Rs. 165.16 crores to last year's figure of Rs. 184.43 crores, if not more.

First question, therefore, is whether the country can bear the scheme of twenty-eight departments grouped under twenty Ministeries, when the existing expenditure of Administration is breaking its back? Shri Gopalswamy in due course will return to Madras, but the country will have to bear the crushing burden of the mess he has proposed.

There is a great deal of talk of Gandhian principles, particularly in relation to Pakistan. The applicability of these principles are more urgently needed in Administrative expenditure.

Gandhiji was definitely opposed to even Parliamentary Secretaries. Shri Gandhiji wanted administration to suit the purse of the country. Will those who chant Gandhiji's name in season and out of season read his speeches and writings before they accept Shri Gopalswamy's scheme?

MAIN DEFECTS IN ADMINISTRATION

Gopalswamy's View

Sri Gopalswamy holds that the main defects in the administrative machinery are inefficient coordination, inadequate speed and efficiency in coordination. Shri Gopalswamy being one of its products, he will not deny that the British left a machine second to none in the world. They created a first class Civil Service and the whole administrative machine, so far as its mechanical efficiency is concerned, was top-hole. If there are defects in that machinery today, they are the results of partition of India, of sudden departure of experienced servicemen and of insecurity created by too much interference of Ministers, not only in day to day administration, but also with postings, promotions and transfers of servicemen. Under the present setup, a servicemen has not only to be honest and efficient but has to demonstrate his honesty and efficiency at every step. The defects of the present day administration cannot be removed by setting up twenty-eight departments, but by consolidation and stabilisation of the present set up, by removing apprehensions amongst servicemen, and by stopping interference in day to day administration of any man who happen to don a khadi cap.

Shri Gopalswamy has suggested the abolition of joint Secretaries in the Ministeries. Such a proposal would lead the Secretariat. For, senior officials to a complete dislocation of work. In working as joint Secretaries would be transferred to other departments to become as Secretaries, departments of which they know nothing. Then again, will the departments deprived of senior experienced joint Secretaries be able to function efficiently? Indications are that they would not.

Coordination is another claim for the proposals. Firstly who has got the gutts to remove Maulana Azad from the cabinet or demote him as a Minister of State. And how this coordination he secured if there are three or four Ministers of the same cabinet rank in Bureau, say the bureau of Social Affairs? The Ministers will fight in the bureau, as they are fighting today.

Secondly, the Government, has already created a chain of co-ordinating devices. There is a Committee of Economic Affairs, there is a Committee of Defence. There are inter-department Committee and departmental Committees. In fact, there are so many committees today that a Secretary has hardly any time left to do a spot of work.

Then again, according to the scheme the coordination will be left to a Deputy Secretary, who will have neither the Status nor the experience to dictate to a Secretary. On one side it is alleged that there is no co-ordination, and on the other side, the scheme, for instance, will break up the Finance Ministry into four departments, each in charge of a Secretary.

It will be thus seen that the only merit the scheme has is that it will create a very cumbersome, and expensive administrative machinery, lacking in simplicity and doubtful of securing better coordination, much less to talk of quick decisions and quicker executions.

Singleness of control is the essence of efficiency. This control is strong, if the information on which decision are based, is objective and complete; it is weak if these decisions are made without such information. The control is strong, if there is a clear line of responsibility for carrying out the decisions; it is weak, if responsibility is dispersed and accountability is diffused. The scheme of Shri Gopalswamy has not laid down, for instance, that the control of the Finance Ministry shall be absolute and its decisions final. Bureaux, may disperse the responsibility and diffuse the accountability of decisions.

The author of the scheme has postulated that each department should be a manageable charge but substantially homogeneous in respect of functions entrusted to it. He himself is in charge of Transport Ministry, including Railways, of Governmental machinery, and of Indo-Pakistan Affairs. Whether these functions are manageable and homogeneous is however not disclosed. One Basic fact however remains, namely that the British administered this country much more efficiently with six Ministers than it is being done today with almost three-times that number and with Rs. 126.19 crores less in expenditure. It is not the framework but the men operating the machinery that counts. As was emphasised by Dr Rajendra Prasad that there should have been some qualifications laid down for the members of Parliament. Even supposing that the set up recommended by Shri Gopalswamy is perfect, it will need first class men to operate it. The late Lord Lloyd George once said that AI Empire could not be run by C3 people. The same applies to India.

U.N. EXPERTS TO VISIT INDIA

Survey Of Economy Potentialties

NAGPUR, December 9, (PTI): The Premier, Pandit R. S. Shukla, told a five-man delegation of cotton merchants this evening that the Government could not allow a situation to develop in this province that might hamper cloth production. No textile mill should be forced to close down for want of adequate supplies or raw cotton in the markets.

A team of United Nations experts will probably visit the dominion early next year to survey its economic and industrial potentialities and assess the nature and extent of requirements.

The projects concerned are chiefly industrial and agricultural schemes.

U.K. OPPOSES U.N. SUPERVISION

LONDON, Dec. 9, (PTI-Reuter): Attorney General Sir Hartley Shawcross told the Council of the United Nations Association tonight that Britain would not tolerate United Nations supervision of her colonial administration.

"We shall not agree to the attempt which is being made to establish the United Nations into a reviewing and supervisory body over our administration of our colonial territories", he said.

Sir Hartley Shawcross declared at Church House, Westminster, that the great powers could not tolerate the United Nations meddling in their affairs, on matters outside the charter, on the vote of small countries, whose numerical strength far exceeded their influence.

BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM SOMALILAND

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 9, (PTI-Reuter):— Britain today told the United Nations Trusteeship Council that she plans to complete her withdrawal from Italian Somaliland hand over administration to Italy by the end of March.

Mr. John Fletcher—Cooke, British delegate, asked the Council to negotiate as quickly as possible a trusteeship agreement with Italy, so that the withdrawal operation could be completed before the monsoon.

The United Nations Trusteeship Council today elected a committee of six to negotiate a trusteeship agreement with Italy for Italian Somaliland.

The Negotiating Committee will be composed of Britain, France, the United States the Philippines, Irao and the Dominican Republic.

The Soviet Union received only five out of twelve possible votes and was not elected.

SARAWAK GOVERNOR DEAD

SINGAPORE, Dec. 10, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Duncan George Stewart Governor of Sarawak, died here today as a result of the wound he received last Saturday when a 16 year old Malay stabbed him in the stomach at Sibu, Sarawak's second largest town.

He was taken to Singapore by Royal Air Force flying boat on Sunday.

Mr. Stewart, aged 45, was stabbed when inspecting a guard of honour by school children on his first visit to Sibu. One of the guards broke ranks and attacked the Governor with a Malay dagger and was joined by another youth.

The two youths were arrested at once and since nine other people have been detained in connection with the attack. The two youths have been charged with attempted murder.

Mr. Stewart was appointed Governor last September.

WHAT IS WAVELL UP TO?

His Ottawa Mission Looks Like Open Canvassing For U. S. Invitation To Liaquat Ali

LORD Wavell, ex-Viceroy of India, who has ecntributed more than his share of mischief during his Viceroyalty by making a solution of the Indian problem more difficult, has now assumed the role of spokesman on behalf of Pakistan.

Speaking at Ottawa the other day, he urged the people of the Western World "to pay more attention to Pakistan". He told reporters that India is too much in the limelight; but people of the Western World should not ignore Pakistan "which is another important Dominion handling her affairs remarkably well"

Lord Wavell has, however, let the cat out of the bag when he said: "We should remember that Pakistan has tremendous strategic importance in the event of another world conflict".

This clearly shows that every action that the Western powers take in regard to India or Pakistan is governed by the one selfish consideration, namely, how it will help them to keep the "balance of power" in the event of another world conflict.

The talk of freedom for the people, democracy etc. is sheer moonshine. All these fine phraseologies are used to cover up the steel claws that are dressed up in velvet gloves

We in India thought that Lord Wavell had ceased to be somebody in British politics with his dismissal from India as Viceroy. But this does not seem to be the case. The Diehard that he is, he has not yet died politically. He is slowly but surely reviving.

Double Game

Writing of Lord Wavell, I am reminded of the mischievous role he played as virtually the last Viceroy of His Majesty the King Emperor in India. From the time he came to India after the disastrous Calcutta famine, he played his role of "divide and rule" perfectly well He drew Jinnah farther and farther away from the Indian National Congress, all the time making the Congress feel that he was a progressive-minded Viceroy, wanting to help in the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem.

At the first Simla Conference in 1944, he played his cards so well that he made the Congress and the Muslim League forget the real issue namely transferance o power from Britain to India and from British to Indian hands, and made them fight on a side issue which was immaterial The side issue was whether the Muslim League should be the sole authority to nominate all Muslim representatives to the new Executive Council which was to be set up on a parity basis between the Congress and the Muslim League.

Having played his cards well and effectively, Lord Wavell created a deadlock and pretended to be the mediator Thus ended the fiasco of the first Simla conference. He did this as Viceroy of India under the Tory Government headed by the greatest enemy of India—Mr Winston Churchill. But what was his role as Viceroy of India under a full-fledged Labour Government and under the very nose of the Cabinet Mission? The story is interesting and worth narration at some length

When the Cabinet Mission was announced in the British Parliament, it contained only three names, the Secretary of State for India Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Strafford Cripps and Mr A. V. Alexander. Attlee did not realise at that time that Wavell would play the same role as Linlithgow during the Cripps Mission.

From The Horse's Mouth

During the Cripps Mission, Linlithgow pulled the strings from behind the scenes and had the whole scheme withdrawn I am not saying this from hearsay. Sir Stafford Cripps himself narrated the story to me when he came to India as member of the Cabinet Mission I asked him whether he was sure that the Cabinet Mission would not meet with the same fate as his previous mission under the Churchill Government

Sir Strafford Cripps winked at me with a smile and said: "I know what you are referring to. That mistake shall not happen this time. When I came on the Cripps Mission, I had no support behind me. I know, Lord Linlithgow, the then Viceroy did not play the game and I had to go back disappointed. But this time, do not forget our Mission has the whole Labour Cabinet behind it, supported by the Labour Party and the people of England. Furthermore, under the Cripps Mission, I had no plenary powers. But the Cabinet Mission has full powers to settle the India question on the spot. I have noted what you say and we shall not be faced with the situation that I was faced with in my last mission".

This statement was made to me by Sir Strafford Cripps in a private conversation almost two days after his arrival in Delhi at an informal meeting of the press representatives and the Cabinet Mission

Within a day or two of the arrival of the Cabinet Mission in India, Delhi was full of rumours that Lord Wavell had protested against his being ignored and that the Labour Government had bowed to his protest and included him as a member of the Cabinet Mission

Throughout the Cabinet Mission's deliberations, it was not clear as to what role Lord Wavell was to play or was playing: out those who had eyes to see and ears to hear were aware that Lord Wavell was organising all the reactionary forces in India against any possible settlement.

Letter To Jinnah

Lord Wavell got the Muslim League

Lord Wavell's speech at Ottawa, patting Pt. Nehru patronisingly and at the same time raising the slogan 'Pay more attention to Pakistan', is reminiscent of the "double-deal" and 'back-door" manoeuvres associated with his Viceroyalty. He was the 'Dead-lock Man No. 1' who sabotaged the British Cabinet's plan and was forced to quit India.

SATYAVADI in this article has graphically described the mischievous role that Lord Wavell played as Vicerov of India, particularly during the Cabinet Mission's deliberations and the life of the First Interim Government.

By: **SATYAVADI**

to adopt the most unreasonable attitude, so much so that even the Members of the Cabinet Mission, particularly Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Mr. Alexander who had come with open minds without any commitments either to the Muslims or to the Congress, were surprised at the attitude of Mr. Jinnah and the veiled support which Lord Wavell gave to Jinnah's intransigence.

As the negotiations proceeded, Lord Wavell wrote letters to Jinnah, committing the Cabinet Mission to certain policies for which he had no authority and this became quite a scandal in Delhi.

The negotiations assumed an acute turn when it was found out that Lord Wavell had told Jinnah in writing that the Muslim League was the sole authority to nominate all Muslims to the Interim Government.

The Second Simla Conference in the meantime having failed, the Cabinet Mission came out with their plan of the three-storied tiral structure. The Muslim League, perhaps under Lord Wavell's advice, first accepted the Cabinet Mission's plan which had been specially designed to meet the Muslim demands. But the Congress took time to consider it. The clash came when the Cabinet Mission's plan for the structure of the interim government was published. Day after day, was spent in trying to smoothen out the difficulties. But Lord Wavell and his coterie of officials saw to it that Jinnah did not yield an inch. Had he not assured Jinnah that if he declined to accept the interim government scheme, the Cabinet Mission's plan would collapse? Thus the League would get credit for accepting Cabinet Mission's plan and its foundering on the rock of the Interim Government plan would achieve the League's object—no settlement except on the basis of a division of the country into Pakistan and Hindustan.

Seen Through The Game

The Cabinet Mission by now having seen through the game, quietly ignored the Viceroy, established direct contact with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the man who counted, and in a couple of hours had the Cabinet Mission's plan accepted by the Congress.

The acceptance by the Congress of the Cabinet Mission's plan, of course, was subject to one condition, namely that the Interim Government scheme should be dropped.

This significant event happened at 7 a.m. and by noon the news was out. The Muslim League organ, the "Dawn", was so upset at the news that it indulged in one of its most vituperative articles challenging the news. Even the all-knowing Viceroy's House, was taken aback because something had happened without the Viceroy knowing about it.

The news almost caused a heart-attack in Jinnah and he vainly protested to Lord Wavell. But Lord Wavell was helpless because the strings had been taken out of his hands. He pleaded inability to do anything immediately but promised to do his best for the Muslim League.

For once the British Government acted with courage and foresight and confounded the Viceroy and his reactionary band of advisers.

The next day the Cabinet Mission left India and in a month's time after the All-India Congress Committee had endorsed the Congress acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's plan and the Muslim League Council had rejected it, the British Cabinet order-

(Continued On Page 31)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

WHO doesn't like to hear stories? How delighted we are when someone tells us a story! Everybody welcomes a story-teller, for he can lead us to an encaanted world.

Story-telling is one of the oldest arts. When reading and writing were known only to a few, story-telling was the greatest pastime. Before writing was known, stories were handed down by word of mouth from one generation to another Many a folk tale of ours has come down to us from the days when story-telling was more common than story-reading

Story-telling was a pastime even of the olden Kings They used to invite wandering ministrels to sing and recite tales of bold knights and warriors. These story-tellers would then weave for them word-pictures of glorious battles, exciting journeys or colourful pageants and feasts. Stories also enchanted the poor. Amongst them the story-teller would narrate countless tales of local heroes, saints, or sages.

We, who live in India, still see groups of people collected at evening-time, eagerly listening to a story-teller The bhayas in particular love to hear our greatest epic—Ramayana. It is a custom amongst them to come together after the day's work, and chant parts of the story of their mighty hero Rama, and his peerless wife Sita In the villages too, the story-teller is busy reviving age-old tales of Gods and Goddesses He breathes life into the stone dieties, thus keeping them alive in the hearts of their simple worshippers

Children of all lands love story-telling because the story-teller has the key to the dream-world, a world full of joy and happiness. He, with his magic art, brings before our minds' eyes, things that have never been. And with the music of his words, his sympathy and praise, he brings to life the story-world—the world which to our temporarily fascinated minds seems to be more real than the world we know! Therefore, even though we can read, we enjoy 'hearing' stories better: Indeed, no amount of reading can supplant its charm!

Betty's Bear

Billy said Betty was silly, because she always held Jane's hand so tight whenever they went for a walk through the wood

Betty knew Daddy had told them that all the wolves and bears had been driven out of the country ages and ages ago, but she couldn't help thinking that perhaps there was just one bear left after all, hiding behind a tree ready to pop out suddenly and hug her.

Betty was more afraid of bears than wolves It was a wolf that ate Red Riding Hood, of course; but bears were worse, because they hugged and squeezed you till you had no breath.

At Diwali-time the children were invited to Mr. Patil's party. Mr. Patil had just come to live at the Hall, and he was so fond of children that he gave a party for them.

Nobody enjoyed it more than Betty, until somebody spoilt it all by saying: "Oh, do let's have a game of hide-and-seek in the dark!"

Billy was the one chosen to seek the others, who all rushed upstairs to hide—all but Betty, who was as much afraid of the dark as she was of bears.

She slipped into a room leading out of the hall, and found herself quite in the dark, except for the firelight on the hearth, and there, lying in front of the fire, was a big, crouching bear!

Betty didn't scream. She stood quite still and cold, and thought to herself, "If I don't let him hug me, he'll fly out and hug Billy. I must be brave."

Then suddenly the door burst open, and in came Mr. Patil, and switched on the lights.

"Hullo! Who's there? Well, little girl, how do you like my hearthrug from the Rocky Mountains?" he cried, putting an arm round Betty.

The great crouching bear's skin stretched before the fire! Betty gave such a sigh of relief.

When she told Billy, he said, "That was rather plucky of you, Bettyskins." And the strange part is that Betty isn't in the least afraid of bears now.

THE OTHER FELLOW

It's very good to understand
How the other fellow feels,
For all of life is never
A pleasure-ride on wheels.
Some day we may wake up to find
There's been a change of places,
The horse is high upon the box,
And we, between the traces.
There are always some must drag the load
With heavy, aching heels,
Oh, it's very good to understand
How the other fellow feels.

MAKING BLOTTING PAPER

Take ten tolas of water. Mix it with five tolas of washing soda. Heat the mixture until it boils, then remove it. Now dip a drawing paper completely in this solution for seven hours. Then take out the paper and wash it with clean water. Dry it, and the blotting paper is prepared

THE STRING TRICK

Try this trick, for which you will require a length of string about a yard long

Place the string as straight as possible on the floor and hold it in a position by putting a thumb over the string at each end.

Then try and step over the string without touching it with your feet or lifting your thumbs.

CAN YOU ADD?

You may catch your chum in the following manner Say, "Can you add 1, 2 and 3 together to make 5?"

This is the way to do the sum. One 2 and a 3—result 5

EXAM. INTELLIGENCE

He was sitting for an examination and found the questions too much for his rather limited learning. However, he used his intelligence as far as possible until he came to one question, which read: "State the number of tons of coal exported from the British Isles in any given year."

He thought for a moment, and then his brow cleared.

Hastily he wrote the answer: "1066—none."

CONDENSE IT

Dear Dada—I have an article on milk: Shall I send it on for publication?

Yours, Dubash.

Better condense it

Dear Dada—Can you suggest how tooth paste may be put back into the tube?

Yours, Mohana.

There you are: That's one of the few impossibilities for deligence and skill.

HOLD-ALL

Teacher: What is the chief use of cowhide,

Smith minor: To keep the cow together, Sir.

MONEY PUZZLE

This form of money is
The talk of all mankind.
Curtail it twice, and you
A favourite toy will find.
Answer: Dollar.

MONKEY'S STORY

Monkeys must live only in zoos in New Zealand!

When a ship's officer returning from Java took two monkeys as a gift to his mother in Auckland, New Zealand, he was told by customs officers that he could not bring them ashore unless they were to be sent to a zoo.

New Zealand is afraid that monkeys might run wild in its forests and eventually become pests.

In The Wind Tunnel

Can you imagine an artificial wind sweeping through a tunnel at speeds of up to 1,000 m.p.h.—or ten times the speed of a good-sized hurricane? Such is the project of R. W. Porter, of the General Electric Company of America. He states that six supersonic wind tunnels will soon be in operation.

And their purpose? It is to test rockets and rocket flight. Ordinary wind tunnels have been in use for a considerable time, and it has been found that much the same structural stresses appear whether the aircraft is passing through the air or whether the air is passing the aircraft. The latter has many advantages, as it is stationary and can be studied at will.

The design of wind tunnels in which the air moves faster than sound, however, is a breakaway from current practice, and as the air roars through them at fantastic speeds rocket designers will be able to test their designs so as to ensure stable flight

FOR A HAPPY FUTURE

Youth organisations of Great Britain played a big part in this year's National Savings Week, which was held from October 22 to 29, and many of them worked out plans to make the Week a memorable and colourful one.

The slogan for the Week was For Britain and a Happy Future, which is a stirring call for young people. Numbers of boys and girls got a lot of fun and interest out of active work for the National Savings Movement, which is work of real national importance. When will India ever start activities like this one?

PREPARING A PLAYGROUND

Bermondsey has an attractive new playground for children. It has been made by members of the Men's Club of the Manor Methodist Church, Galleywall Road, who with the Minister spent their evenings for three weeks laying concrete on the bombed site where their church once stood.

These volunteers hired a mechanical concrete mixer and bought the materials, and it is estimated that they saved more than £250 in labour. Many children in this district which is short of playgrounds can now play on this site.

Going To The Sea

What a scramble and bustle was going on. Boxes were brought down from the attics and filled with clothes, and Christopher and Ann kept singing: "Hurrah! We're going to stay with Grannie at the sea!"

Then a mysterious basket arrived with Mr. Portly's name on it, and Ann lined it with a blanket and persuaded him to sleep in it that night instead of his own bed. So next morning, when she put him in it after his run, and shut the lid, he curled down quite happily.

Even when Christopher picked the basket up and took it to the back seat of the car, beside Baby Colin in his carrying basket, Mr. Portly didn't mind: in fact, he went to sleep and only woke at the end of the journey.

Then all sorts of things happened. First, he was let out on a sandy lawn sloping down to some rocks. And all the air was filled with a lovely fishy smell. Next, Grannie came out carrying the most enormous black cat he had ever seen!

"I don't like going to the sea!" thought Mr. Portly.

But Grannie said: "Now, Billy Boo, make friends!" as she put him beside Mr. Portly.

And after staring at Mr. Portly a minute, Billy Boo winked.

Very relieved, Mr. Portly winked back. "I think I'm going to like it, after all", he decided.

And then, when everyone had gone in to tea, he was quite sure he was. For Billy Boo invited him to take a stroll on the beach, Grannie's own little beach, cut off by rocks from the rest of the shore, and where they were happy together, undisturbed by dogs or people.

Down there, after a scamper along the sand and some rock climbing, he watched Billy Boo catch some fish from a rock pool with his paws, and delightedly shared them with him.

A MISS AND A MILE

Most of us have used the expression A miss is as good as a mile. One source of this saying may be found in the tales of knights of old. Two of them Amys and Milles, were described as being equal in ability. Thus "Amys is as good as Milles" has probably been corrupted to its present form.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Brother Sahayak Bhojraj and Shrimati Kusum Joshi visited Lake Beale, Nasik, Deolali, Cantonment, South Deolali and Jawahar Camp Balkan-ji-Bari Units. At all places, children gave very beautiful items of entertainment programmes. Meetings of the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers also were arranged at all places, and the future plans of work were prepared.

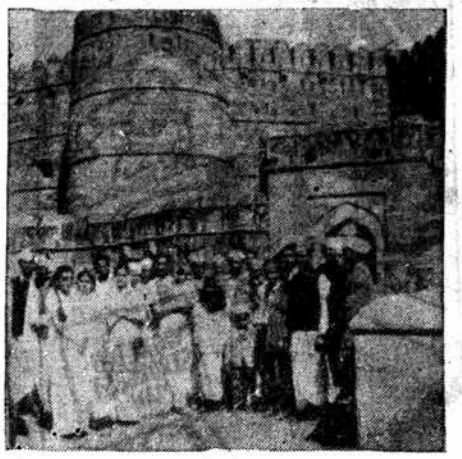
Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari went on an excursion to the Elephanta Caves, where everyone enjoyed to his most. The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has restarted the publication of the Sindhi "Gulistan", Children's Newspaper, as a weekly, with Shrimati Sita Samtani and Shri Mangho Thadhani as its Editors

All are most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21, who will be glad to hear from you always!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada
"GULISTAN," KHAR, BOMBAY 21.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru India's Prime Minister, with Balkan-ji-Bari workers at Bombay.



U.P. Balkan-ji-Bari workers in Conference at Agra.

Assam, Meeting Ground Of Three Nations

(Continued From Page 7)

of the Khasi Hills population and 20 per cent of Nagas are Christians.

Tribal Tracts

The tribes that inhabit these areas have been divided into about a dozen main groups, such as, Mombas, Sherdukpens, Akas, Khowas, Mijis, Daflas, Mishmis, Miris, Nagas etc. The names given are either adopted from the mountains or the valleys of rivers near which they live. There are often several sections in each tribe, quite independent of each other with their different dialect, customs and manners. For example, Mishmis have three sections—the Chulikata, the Digaro and the Mejo; Daflas have been classed into two groups, the hill Daflas and the plains Daflas.

The extent of the authority of the Government varies according to the tribes' distance from the headquarters of the Frontier Tract or the administrative outpost. The tribes living on the plains are more or less under the full authority of the Government. In fact, some of them, e.g., Miris have learnt to lead settled and civilised life, and it would not be difficult for them to be absorbed with the other people of the province.

Some of the Tribal area is the special responsibility of the Governor of the Province, and some is directly under the Government of India, but the Governor acts as the agent in administering these areas. Recently the Governor of Assam and the Deputy Minister for External Affairs of the Government of India visited some of the Tribal areas under the control of the Centre to study the conditions prevailing there.

Unknown Country

The farther from the plain the tribes are, the lesser becomes the authority of the Government. Although the Government is responsible for law and order in the whole of the Province including the tribal areas, it is a fact that there are several villages and tribes, whom no officer has yet visited, and there is a large tract of "unknown country". The first difficulty that one has to face in reaching these areas is that of communications. There are no roads; there are not even, what may be called proper footpaths and one has literally to cut one's way through thick jungles, across rivers and dangerous gorges. The area is so sparsely populated, that sometimes, one has to walk for several days before coming across a human habitation. For example, Rupa the first tribal village from the foot hills in Balipara Frontier tract is reached only after three days' march on the mountains Our people of course have tried to contact as many villages as possible and the outposts of our Assam Rifles can be found even near the snow line. Meeting the food and other requirements of the outposts and offices in these areas is a difficult job. Every thing has to be sent on the back of porters. And often when the thing reaches its destination, the charges paid by way of carriage exceeds the cost.

Life of the officers and men living in the remote parts is not a pleasure or a holiday, as some might believe, thinking that the tribal areas are so many hill stations like Mussoorie or Simla. In fact, it is a hard life. One has to remain virtually cut off from the world for months together. There may be some unfortunate people who may contract malignant diseases and quit the world before help can be rushed to them. Or sometimes, they along with the village in which they live may be buried under billions of tons of rock and lime due to a landslip Elephants pulling out their roofs, cobras prowling in the huts and tigers wandering near the house, are not at all unusual sights.

Mongolian Group

The difficulties of communication and the 'cheapness' of life in the hills act as a discouragement for people who may like to serve in the tribal areas. In fact, it is often difficult to get the required number of men to work in the interior. For example, it has not yet been possible to get the required number of doctors and compounders to run hospitals. A few hospitals are ready, but are not able to work because of lack of staff. The first requisite for inducing people to work is the improvement of communication and provision of safeguards against disease.

No scientific anthropological study of all these tribes has so far been made. They are said, with the exception of only a few, to belong to Mangolian origin, their main physical characterstics being, short head, broad nose, flat and hairless face, short and muscular figure and yellow skin.

In the same way, their dialects are mainly non-Aryan and are said to belong to the Tibeto-Chinese or Tibeto-Burmese family.

Their customs and manners, as also dialects, vary from place to place. This was revealed to me when I visited Balipara and Sadiya Frontier tracts.

The tribes live in small villages consisting from 25 to 50 houses. They make their houses on tilts, probably due to great moisture and undergrowth on the ground level. On the ground level are generally situated their pig sties; bamboo, cane and reeds which are in abundance all over are used for making houses. There are few metal utensils in the houses—in many there is only one, a frying pan. Other utensils for everyday use, such as baskets for keeping rice or bowls for drinking beer, they make from cane or bamboo.

Human Sacrifice

There is no conception of cleanliness among them. They seldom take bath and the clothes once worn are put off, only after they are torn. They manufacture their cloth out of a kind of cotton grown on forest bushes and use indegeneous black and red dye to colour it. Some of the tribes crop their hair about two inches wide above the ears, some crop their hair only on the forehead and some do not cut their hair at all and tie them either on the head or on the forehead. Some of tribes have distinctive dresses for men and women; some do not have, and it is difficult to know which is a man and which a woman, because the faces of both are hairless. Use of shoes is practically unknown; and the portions below knee and ankle are bare. Yak bones, stone beads and sometimes metal rings are their jewellery. They keep all their valuables on their body and also sleep with them on. They bore big holes in the ears and wear very thick earrings. Some of them wear as headgear peculiar types of hats made of bamboo and cane or caps with feathers.

Each village has its chief, and a group of villages a chief of chiefs. Every village has its own spirit or deity which is propitiated by sacrifices in times of illness or other calamity.

People are ignorant and they attribute it to the evil influence of spirits if something untoward happens. For example, if there is an epidemic in a village, a search is made for anybody who might have brought evil spirits in the village. Then somebody says, he saw a certain man from another village passing through the fields and he might have brought evil spirits. The man is searched for, and if caught, is sacrificed before the village deity.

There is high mortality among the tribal people due to malaria and typhus. In fact, death is not looked upon as a painful thing but as an everyday affair. A tribal of the Miri tribe, when asked whether he sent his children to school smilingly, without any emotion of sorrow, replied that most of his children die of illness in infancy. His opinion about the local doctor was: "He sometimes cures, but sometimes kills."

Tribal Feuds

There are lots of mutual feuds going on between one village or group of villages and another and regular wars between villages, sometimes resulting in the murder of the whole population of a village. These feuds generally originate on the alleged illegal occupation of the land belonging to one tribe by the another. The tribals are very touchy about their lands, although they are unable to make any use of it. Anybody, whom they suspect of having designs on their land, is considered deadly enemy.

The tilling of land is unknown. Some paddy is grown by merely tearing plots in the jungle and sprinkling seed. Rice is supplemented by hens, pigs and "Mithuns" for food.

There is no currency in the form of coins etc. in the day to day dealings of the tribes among themselves. A sort of barter system prevails. Hens, pigs and "Mithuns" are taken as standard of currency. Mithun is the highest token of wealth. A man is rich in proportion to the number of "Mithuns" he owns. Mithuns are also sacrificed on auspicious occasions, like the visit of distinguished guests, and are also exchanged for precious stones etc.

Woman is the main worker in the tribal family. Man only clears jungles or hunts. The rest of the work has to be done by the woman.

There is no bar on keeping more than one wife. In fact, rich tribals have several wives. Wives are purchased, and the price varies from two "Mithuns" to ten "Mithuns", according to the age and looks of the woman. A rich man will purchase as many wives as he can, because the greater their number, the more work will be done and the wealth of the family will increase proportionately. Sometimes a rich man purchases a grownup woman as wife for his infant son, and one often comes across the funny sight of a woman carrying her husband on her back because the upkeep of her infant husband is also a part of her duty along with other things.

This system of price for women leads to a large number of people remaining unmarried throughout their lives, because they have not sufficient "mithuns" to purchase wives for them Child marriages, and even marriages in wombs, are quite common. Woman's position is not inferior to man. Who dominates over whom is decided according to the strength of one over the other. In fact, in tribal areas when the wife wakes up her husband in the morning, she does so by kicking him with her foot.

Strange Customs

Some of the tribes suffer from venereal diseases and leprosy. Opium-eating is also common in some tribes. One often comes across tribal people who have been turned into complete wrecks due to this pernicious habit.

The tribes are generally armed with small swords "(daos)" or bow and arrow. Even small boys of three or four can be seen hanging swords. Every tribe has its peculiar dances. Rope dancing, community dancing and singing, sham knight fights are the common form of entertainments which mainly are performed in the night around a bonfire.

Distinguished visitors are invited to take part in the community dances. The Governor of Assam and the Deputy Minister of External Affairs had recently reluctantly to agree to dance with the tribal girls in a village, because they would not let them go without dancing.

Wherever the Government have opened schools and hospitals, they have been very much welcomed by the tribals. In fact, there is a great demand for more and more of these amenities. Up to quite a long distance into the interior, one finds in schools tribal boys learning reading and writing. One can hear them singing Raghupati Raghav Rajaram, and shouting Gandhiji ki jai and Jawaharlal Nehru ki jai.

The suspicions created by missionaries and other interested people in the Tribal area that the new Indian Government was their enemies 's dying out, and our people are looked upon now as their well-wishers.

The tribes of Assam present not only a peculiar problem, but need special area and knowledge in handling. It is but proper that the new Constitution of India has provided special treatment to them. But apart from Constitutional provisions, what is needed is a will to help in their development, to make to them available the services of doctors, teachers and engineers so that in a short time, we may have the best guardians of our Frontiers from Frontiersmen themselves. Proper surveys may also reveal the possibility of many big and small industries in the area, thus adding to the wealth of the nation as a whole.

Bridgework

While advancing in Normandy after D Day, British and American troops met at the western end of a bridge that had been destroyed. Because of confused orders, United States Army Engineers and British Army Engineers each rushed to build a new bridge.

When the American bridge was completed, its proud builders nailed up a sign: THIS BRIDGE WAS BUILT BY THE U.S.A. NTH ENGINEERS, AT A COST OF DOL. 55,000, BY SEVEN OFFICERS AND 200 MEN IN TEN HOURS, TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES. IT CAN TAKE A LOAD OF THIRTY TONS.

The officer commanding the British Engineers read the sign in silence. Then he ordered one for his own bridge: THIS BRIDGE BUILT BY HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL ENGINEERS AS A MATTER OF DAILY ROUTINE. THERE IS NOTHING UNUSUAL ABOUT IT.

—E. R. KIRSCHEN in "Saturday Evening Post."

CONTEMPLATIONS

On Love And Marriage

By Elfriede Vembu

Love is a purely emotional experience, but the expression "love" has been thoughtlessly used through the ages for every form of relationship between the sexes.

*

To experience deep love one must be almost an artist. The word "love" is never misused by great authors.

*

A man or a woman who committed murder or suicide for reasons of love was a victim of an illusion.

*

A man who thinks that it is his right to "possess" his wife and neglects her, must not be surprised if somebody else steals her heart.

*

A true woman's affection for her spouse is more motherly than sensual, and a man who expects it to be otherwise should better not marry.

*

Very few men in history have been great lovers. Those who were called so, for instance King Solomon, Antonius, Cleopatra, Henry VIII and even Napoleon, were only love-makers.

*

Sincere friendship and mutual respect—these two alone can be a guarantee for a happy marriage.

*

If mutual attraction does not develop into mutual esteem, the contracting parties should not hasten into wedlock.

*

A marriage contracted against the will and decision of one of its partners is a crime.

*

A great deal of conjugal unhappiness is caused by the rank ignorance of the average male about female psychology.

*

Children and the loving care for them are the reward of millions of disappointed women in all countries, civilized or uncivilized.

*

An enormous number of Indian husbands live their whole life in the illusion that their wives are happy.

An exceptionally passionate man is unsuited as husband and father. Future laws should declare such a man unfit for marriage.

*

Big cities with a high incidence of venereal diseases should introduce the system of exchange of health-certificates before marriage.

*

Eugenics, which were practised in ancient India for reasons of caste, should be re-introduced into modern India for reasons of health for the whole nation

*

The law should free a woman from the compulsion of bearing children when a serious ailment of either spouse threatens to cause unhealthy offspring.

*

Marriage inspite of the knowledge of infectious diseases is punishable in a few advanced countries.

(The author of these Contemplations is a social worker.)

Let us talk it over—

WHEN *in Rome do as the Romans do*" is the easiest way of getting along in a foreign place and when in Benares we had decided to follow this time-honoured maxim. The decision was made not merely as a matter of tactics but a considerable reflective thought was also behind it

After all, Benares has had age-old traditions of religion, education and culture though the so-called modern people on this side of the Plains might be acquainted with it through its 'attars' silks and the exquisite silver and gold brocade work only! Besides, we were also conscious of the unique position the city enjoys in the present day educational centres in the country. Naturally, following the Benarasi way of life didn't appear to be a difficult task However, it didn't take long to see the difference between factual experience and theoretical reasoning!

The first brief contact with our host proved to be a veritable trial. Although it was past eight in the night and the closing time for the host's shop, he regaled us with tea toast, fruits and "pan" After taking us home with him, another round of sherbats, "mithai" and "pan" followed. But this by no means was the end of it. While he kindly accompanied us to our hotel (where we had to put up as our letter did not reach him in time in spite of the much vaunted all-up postal service) our host bought some more "badhia mithai" and a special type of "pan' to boot. Eating pan before the regular meals was odd enough but eating three within the period of one single hour was more than the unaccustomed tongue could stand Those who are not used to "pan' eating experience a queer feeling in the mouth, especially if the "pan' is taken at night. But the moment I pointed at this our host gave me a lecture on the healthy habit of "pan' chewing and not only that but also threatened to treat me with all the varieties of "pan" available in good old Benares, which, mind you, are numerous and range in price from half an anna to ten rupees. So this much about the unavoidable "pan"—I say unavoidable because in Benares or for that matter in the U.P., to refuse a "pan" is taken as an insult.

Another point of prestige with mine host was the Benaresi "Mithai" which includes in particular "gulab jamuns", "pendhas" and "rabdi". On the first occasion I ate it without much ceremony but on the next day of our stay in this holiest of cities, I simply couldn't bring myself round to eating it. The rows of sweetmeat shops, with layers of dust settling on the cookies with every passing vehicle, the number of flies swarming around and weeweal-like things swimming in the "gulab jamun" syrup was too much of a sight But one couldn't say it for the fear of hurting the good host! What surprised me most was the number of educated and well dressed people who gave themselves a good feed at these places at all possible hours of the day. But then whatever one may feel about their unsophisticated ways, they surely are a race of born hosts.

And what is it that makes them so? Certainly, the long and glorious traditions of the city coming to it like the unimpeded flow of the Ganges (along whose banks it is situated) are responsible for its people's cultured ways. Whether as a seat of religious thought or philosophical learning, as a centre of commerce or industry, as a fountain-head of education or culture, its importance never dwindled completely Benares owes its name to the twin rivers, Varuna and Asi which bound it to the north and south respectively. It was once the capital of the Kasi kingdom whose earliest rulers trace their descent to the great sage Manu King Dhanvantari, who is the traditional founder of the science of medicine in the country also ruled here while according to legends, Benares was an important centre of Aryan religion and culture as early as the Vedic period. In the days of yore religion and learning went hand in hand and as such the city contributed immensely in the sphere of education and had Taxila as its keen rival till the time the latter passed under Persian rule

Considering this background it seems just appropriate that Prince Siddhartha first preached Buddhism on the outskirts of the city—at Sarnath. It thus came to be a seat of Hindu and Buddhist learning for many centuries and though during the Muslim period an exodus of Pandits had taken place to the South Benares continued to be the foremost centre of Sanskrit learning. Scholarship did **not gain** recognition unless one had put in a term of 12 years in Benares.

Benares continues to be one of the most sacred "Tirthas" both for the Hindus and the Buddhists. The site of the old Vishvanath temple and the Ashoka Pillar and Stupa (at Sarnath) which underwent mutilation during the Muslim rule fill even a non-religious person with awe and reverence. In secular India, the Government may not contribute much to the prosperity of this ancient city on account of its religious importance but now when we have made the Ashoka Charka as our national emblem, it should be given due attention as a place of national pilgrimage open to men and women of all castes, creeds and colours.

—*Leela*

"INDIA'S PAVLOVA"

Mirabai, popularly known as "India's Pavlova" rehearsing in her hotel before she appeared at the Imperial Institute Film Theatre, London, last week.

STUDENTS TO BOYCOTT JIM CROW LANDLORDS

LONDON: British students are to boycott landlords who impose a colour bar. They will also oppose colour discrimination in hostels. This latest lead in the students' fight against the colour bar comes from the Council of the National Union of Students, which carried a motion by Chelsea Polytechnic which strongly recommended that constituent members had no dealings with landlords who stipulated a colour bar when offering lodging to students, and that Unions should oppose colour discrimination in hostels.

"On the other hand", a delegate said, "we have found instances of landlords preferring coloured students."

Americans Put God In Film

★

Nothing, it seems is too absurd for Hollywood's film-makers. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, it is reported, plans making a film out of a recently-published book entitled "The next voice you hear." This "Next Voice" turns out to be that of God. It interrupts radio programmes, and people at first believe it to be a hoax. But it is really God, going around getting his oar in by this means, and when people realise it, why "It restores the faith of the world."

American Radio In Greece

WASHINGTON: The Americans are building a powerful new medium-wave radio transmitter at Salonika to carry the "Voice of America" propaganda—or so they hope—more effectively to Eastern Europe. The new station, built by the Americans, is to be operated by the Athens Government under a joint American-Greek Board on a ten-year renewable contract,

AFRICANS BARRED FROM 21 TOWNS

CAPE TOWN: Twenty-one cities, towns and villages of South Africa have recently closed their doors to Africans. A proclamation in the 'Government Gazette' lists them as: Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Edenvale, Elsburg, Ermelo, Germiston, Groblersdal, Hobhouse, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Mooreesburg, Nigel, Pretoria, Randfontein, Roodepoort-Maraisburg, Springs, Ventespost and Vereeniging.

No African is permitted to enter these areas "to seek or take up employment" or to live there, without permission of the local authority to take up the employment there for which he has been engaged. Every African who has been allowed to enter these areas must obtain a permit indicating the period during which he will be allowed to remain.

Democracy Redefined

★

Mr. J. Gibson Jarvie, [illegible] of the United Dominions Trust Ltd., and a director of twelve companies, told businessmen at a meeting in London: "In any democratic country there must be capitalists. There must be rich and poor."

COLD CAUTION

To guard against colds take three drops of weak tincture of iodine in a large tablespoonful of milk daily after breakfast for three weeks. Repeat the course every three months. If, however, you have neglected this precaution and feel a cold coming on, take five drops of tincture of iodine in a large tablespoonful of milk three times a day after meals for six days.

War has widened knowledge of the proved value of iodine for the prevention, relief and cure of common colds. In the Royal Air Force, for example, colds were checked by iodine precautions. Iodine diffused in the air in factories and class-rooms has been found to protect workers and school children from influenza.

IN AUNTIE'S FOOTSTEPS

Young 3-year-old Susan hopes to become a ballet star herself some day —and is seen here imitating auntie Alicia Markova from the wings of the theatre.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

In Haridas Sammelan—Conspectus of classical styles of music—Patrons in new order—Government's approach to music—Addresses in costly caskets—National anthem, one or two?—Bombay's memorial to Mahatma.

SPONSORED by the Soor Singar Sansad, the Swami Haridas Sangeet Sammelan had a four-day successful session at the "Bombay Shows The Way" exhibition. The name of Swami Haridas—the guru of Tansen—was appropriately associated with it, because he stands foremost among the early pioneers of the North Indian School of music. Consistently with its aims, the Soor Singar Sansad has moved towards the avenue which leads to the pioneering work left by such great celebrities.

Requisites Of Music Revival

Complete absence of undue bustle, demonstration of vanity, a scramble for leadership was one of the admirable features of this Sangeet Sammelan. Every sitting was held in an atmosphere of quietude and seriousness which are indispensable to appreciation of music. The Sammelan owed its success to no small extent, to the remarkable patience displayed by the audience and co-operation given by the participants.

The new social order, which has followed the dawn of independence, has placed new responsibilities on the people. One of them is the propagation of the heritage of fine arts and music. With the retirement of the princely order, much of the responsibility of offering encouragement to musicians has shifted to the people. If music of the classic tradition has to survive, the community of its exponents—the hereditary musicians—will have to be saved from the danger of extinction; and it is now for the Government and people to guarantee their survival in order to ensure perpetuation of the tradition.

Galaxy Of Musicians

To focus the attention of the people on the necessity of encouraging musicians and to bring all the styles of singing of the Hindustani school on a common stage was the twofold objective of the Soor Singar Sansad; and the same was fully realised by it. The scope of music was justly restricted to the classical schools. The socalled light and cine-music could not encroach upon the stage of the Sammelan. The least rate of the season ticket was rupees twenty so that admission was placed within reach of the people of moderate means. The sansad had invited accredited exponents of the different styles from various places besides some local artistes of note.

On the list of participants, appeared, among others, the names of the celebrated and senior musicians like Pandit Omkarnathji Thakur, Khansaheb Faiyaz Khan, Khansaheb Hafizalikhan, Pandit Behere Buwa and Ustad Makhanlalji. It also represented in adequate proportion, all the classical styles of singing and complex and scientific instruments such as Sarod, Sitar, Sarangi, and Pakhwaj. The Sammelan virtually furnished a conspectus of the school of classical music in the North.

The Khyal Gayaki was presented in its elaborate technique and with the distinctions of its various sects. The vocalists, who have attained eminence in it, revealed the characteristics of its technique and its intrinsic beauty and vitality. They had further, the advantage of the accompaniments by leading instrumentalists. Thumari and Tappa were presented by their respective exponents as distinct modes and in their authentic technique.

Dhruvapad Is Alive

The items of Dhruvapad and Dhamar were contributed by Khansaheb Faiyaz Khan, Pandia Laxmanprasad Chaube, Dagar Brothers, Ustad Vilayat Hussenkhan, Pandit Ramakrishna Mishra and Ustad Adilkhan. All of them demonstrated "Alap" which is receding in the background and the difficult and distinctive technique of rendering Dhruvapads and Dhamars. Since the Sammelan was named after Swami Haridasji, the Dhruvapad and Dhamar modes of which he was one of the pioneers were justly assigned their rightful place in the programme. These items gave the lie direct to the propaganda carried on in certain interested quarters that the Dhruvapad Gayaki was old-fashioned and outmoded.

The inclusion of the Dhruvapad Gayaki in the programme had imparted balance, variety and vitality to it. Bombay's Home Minister, Shri Morarji Desai and Minister for Labour Shri Gulzarilal Nanda attended the morning sitting on Sunday November 27; and it was a happy coincidence that during the time covered by their presence, Dhruvapada, Dhamar, Khyal and Thumari were rendered by Pandit Laxmanprasad Chaube, Khansaheb Faiyaz Khan and Pandit Behere Buwa respectively.

Real Patrons

It is surprising to find that a section of educated and polished persons who have claimed to be the elite of the world of art and culture, has of late, revealed persistant hankering after culture. Experience has, however, shown that such people have poor appreciation of the music element of culture which the hereditary exponents of classical music are competent to furnish. The class of musicians, who participated in the Haridas Sammelan, is rarely assigned a place in the variety concerts organised by the educated aristocracy. Classical music should not expect much encouragement from the people whose longing for culture is easily satisfied by the performances of artistes who can master music or dance within a week and appear immediately on the stage.

The Sammelan revealed that the patrons of classical music mostly belong to the business and middle classes who are living repositories of classical music.

Musicians In New Order

The Foreign Government was supremely indifferent to fine arts and music. The National Government, it is gratifying to note, has already taken steps to promote music, but it is guided in its endeavour by the people who profess to love music, and dance but have little appreciation of their classic technique and real exponents. The Government has established two academics — one in the North and the other in the South, and, thereby, it has failed to approach directly those who are living repositories of classical music.

The academic machinery of the Western model is not expected to offer encouragement which the exponents who have perpetuated the classical technique and master-to-pupil system of training deserve and need the most. In the present circumstances it remains for the institutions like the Soor Singar Sansad to continue to introduce real exponents to the music-loving section of the public and to revive the ancient heritage of music. The people should take the place of princes as patrons of classical music.

Musicians too should move with the times and organise themselves for concerted endeavour to guard their interests. Unity is an ideal whose importance they have not yet realised. In the absence of unity and organisation, they have suffered enough in the past. The music policy of the All-India Radio primarily concerns musicians; and yet it was moulded more or less by the departmental officials without guidance from musicians. The Government has now constituted a National Academy of Hindustani Music; but it is not known how and how many musicians were consulted on the question of reorganisation of music. On matters musical, the opinion of musicians must prevail. The musicians all over the country should sink their sectarian differences and should organise and assert themselves. It would not be unfair on their part to demand direct patronage from the Government.

Costly Caskets

Once again, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has voiced his disapprobation of the aristocratic custom of presenting addresses of welcome to officials in silver and gold caskets. This custom is not likely to be discontinued unless it was ended by peremptory orders of the Government. Such orders should apply to the whole country. The expenditure involved in presenting costly caskets is sheer extravagance. Much of it does not go to the artist-designers who alone can design caskets as workers of art.

Pandit Nehru rightly remarked that beauty and artistic excellence do not depend upon expensive metals and stones. Those, who present costly caskets are not interested in art or beauty. Such caskets not infrequently happen to be ugly specimens of art, but they are presented for the sake of their values and not artistic merits. Presentation things should be works of art in its usual media and not ill-designed articles of expensive metals or stones.

Two Anthems

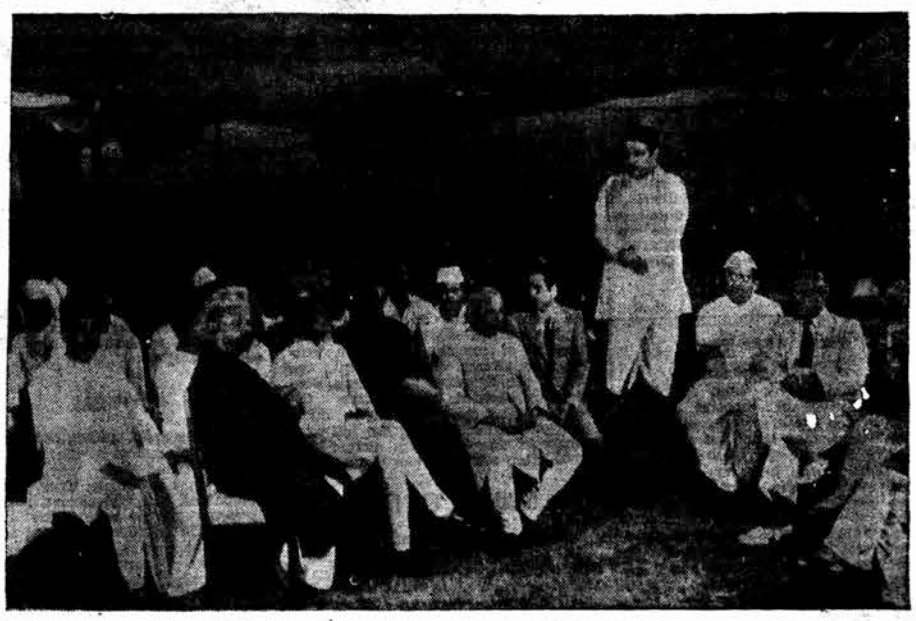
The question of selecting a national anthem for India is shortly coming up for final decision. During discussions in the Steering Committee of the Constituent Assembly, it was discovered that "Jana Gana Mana" and "Vande Mataram" had more or less equal appeal to different sections, perhaps the claim of both as national anthem was pressed with equal forceful ness.

Now it appears that equal status will probably be assigned to both songs. Such a decision will evidently be a compromise. The honour of the authorship of the national an them will, thus, be divided between Dr. Tagore and Babu Bankimchandra. Which considering the two compositions, the Government should have invited others in order to find out whether any new composer was able to present a song of higher musical and poetic values, but somehow or other the Government has preferred to ignore the right procedure.

In Memory Of Mahatmaji

Bombay's Municipal Corporation has approved of a scheme to raise a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi. The memorial will take the shape of a recreation centre for which a plot of 60,000 square yards has been earmarked. The centre wil provide a swimming pool, library, club, play-ground for children and other similar amenities. Every centre or institution, which is intended to commemorate the name of Mahatma Gandhi should be for the benefit of the people. The recreation centre should fulfil this condition.

Then the structural memorial should be distinctive in design. The lay-out of the recreation centre and the designs of various buildings to be constructed in it should be typically Indian. This is a point which the Corporation should never lose sight of. The Corporation should note that the so-called modern Indian architecture of the Marine Drive brand will be offensively inconsistent with a memorial to Mahatmaji.



A group of musicians who participated in the Haridas Sangeet Sammelan held recently at the Azad Maidan

★ STORY OF A. B. C. ★

Evolution From Cave Painting To Modern Printing

WITH these 26 soldiers of lead, I can conquer the world", said Caxton, the originator of printing. Mr. Oscar Ogg in his book "The 26 Letters" reveals the story of human civilisation from the wall-drawings of cavemen to the present day.

OF all the familiar things of life I doubt if there are any about which the ordinary man and woman knows so little as the symbols which you are now reading. Our lives are ruled, our thoughts are formed, our knowledge is transmitted, by the letters of the alphabet.

Once we have learned them as children, however, we take them entirely for granted, like the air we breathe, and the ground we tread upon. Do we ever pause to consider how dependent upon them we are? Do we ever ask where they came from, who invented them, how they developed? Few of us even trouble ourselves to use them tidily and clearly—still less, beautifully writes John Hadfield in "John O'London's Weekly."

Mr. Oscar Ogg's book, The 26 Letters (Harrap, 17s. 6d.), is a clear, simple, well-illustrated history of the means of communication by written symbols. It is not a book for the specialist. Any child could read and understand and profit by it, for Mr. Ogg tells his story with just enough historical background, and plenty of visual aids, excellently printed in two colours. And what a revealing story it is—what a light it throws on the development of our civilization!

Some fifty alphabets are in use today; but our own is the most widely used in he world. Our familiar twenty-six letters are the means of communicating English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, German and Polish. With a few minor variations it is also used for the Norwegian, Swedish and Danish languages. It is beginning to be used Turkish.

Origin Of Writing

The origins of our written language go back to the Reinder men—the primitive peoples who lived in Europe some thirty thousand years before Christ. The cave drawings at Altamira in Spain, and in caves in the Dordogne and elsewhere, are not merely decorations; they are written statements. "This is a deer." "This is a bison." Gradualy the cave-artists developed a kind of pictorial language, which could tell stories in symbols—the deer being hunted, men shooting arrows, sleeping, eating.

The development of "picture-writing" went on concurrently in many parts of the world, and, as each rudimentary civilization advanced, the symbols became less obviously pictorial and more conventional. A sun with seven marks meant a week. A simple outline of two lips signified a mouth; a wavy line denoted water; place the two together and you had the image of drinking. Similarly, an eye plus a wavy line signified weeping. "Idea-pictures" were so elaborately worked out that messages or stories of considerable complexity could be conveyed by them.

The alphabet which we know began not in Northern Europe but in Egypt.

The writing of the Egyptians began with simple "thing-pictures", like those of the cave-dwellers. It then developed into "idea-pictures." Next it made use of pictures which conveyed the sounds of syllables: Gradually there were further elaborations, until a heiroglyphic symbolism was evolved, which could express many kinds of meaning by a combination of picture-symbols, idea-symbols, syllable-symbols, word-symbols and letter-symbols.

The Egyptians, however, failed to evolve an alphabet consisting solely, like ours, of letter symbols. That is why the ancient Egyptian hieroglyph became, in every sense, a dead letter. So completely did it fall into disuse that when modern man began, in the eighteenth century, to feel some curiosity about the meaning of ancient Egyptian writings nobody had the least idea how to decipher them or on what principles they were composed. Their secrets only began to be disclosed after the finding, during the Napoleonic campaign in 1799, of the Rosetta stone, on which was inscribed the same message in three different kinds of script—Egyptian hieroglypha, demotic—or common Egyptian writing, and Greek. Working from the Greek, the Egyptian inscriptions were gradualy decoded. Step by step the research was carried through other inscriptions, until at last the full complexity of the Egyptian picture-idea-word-letter alphabet was disclosed.

It was the Phoenicians (the Syrians as we might call them to-day; the Canaanites as they were called in the Bible) who carried the aphabet another step in its progress.

Barbara Hutton, the Woolworth heiress, on board "Queen Elizabeth" on arrival at New York, after an absence of three years.

Making Of Paper

Although the Egyptians themselves did not develope a complete letter alphabet they contributed greatly to its progress by the invention of the earliest paper—papyrus, a thin, smooth durable substance made from the pith of reeds. Papyrus enabled scribes to write in ink, with a splint and sharpened reed which was in principle the same as the modern pen. The use of the reed pen on papyrus brought about a simplification of symbols, and, of course, much greater speed in writing.

They were the merchant adventurers of the Middle East, and they requnired a quick, business-like form of writing for their commercial transactions. Their alphabet, though it borrowed from other sources, was chiefly founded upon Egyptian characters.

Incidentally, the Phoenicians did a big trade in papyrus, for which the centre was their town of Byblos. Because of this, the Greeks used the word biblos to denote a book. Hence our word Bible.

Vowels

From the great trading city of Tyre nineteen characters of the Phoenician alphabet found their way over the narrow seas to Greece. They were all consonants. The Phoenicians, like the Hebrews, used no vowels; the reader had to fill in whatever vowel sounds seemed appropriate. The Greeks required vowel sounds for their more fully rounded tounge, and by adapting the Phoenician alphabet to their purpose they gradually devised a standard alphabet of twenty-four characters. This was the basis of our alphabet of to-day; and, indeed, our name for it is an amalgam of the first two characters alpha and beta.

Early Greek inscriptions, however, present some disconcerting difficulties for it seems to have been by no means uncommon for left-handed scribes to write backwards. Other differences from modern practice were that all the characters were capitals and there were no spaces between the words.

The Greek alphabet travelled to Rome about 700 B.C., in fact, some three hundred years before it was officialy adopted in Athens. The Romans, therefore, were working at their alphabet at the same time as the Greeks. The changes they made were not as radical as we commonly suppose. With hardly any alteration they took the Greek A, B, E, Z, H, I, K, M, N, O, T, X and Y. The letter Z, which was the sixth letter in the Greek alphabet, was abandoned by the Romans, but eventually they found they needed it, and when it was restored to the alphabet it had to take the last place.

Mr. Ogg throws many interesting sidelights on the gradual development of the letter-forms, and the reasons why (because of carving or writing), serifs (the finishing touches at the extremities of the strokes) were introduced, why some forms of writing had thick strokes for the vertical lines and some had thick strokes for the horizontal lines.

Future Prospects

The introduction of small letters or miniscules; the influence of St. Patrick and the Irish scribes who produced the superb Book of Kells; the diversion into Gothic lettering; and finally the invention of movable types—these are fields of inexhaustible interest and historical significance. But the astonishing fact remains that since the perfection of the Roman alphabet the basic configuration of our letters has hardly changed. In the past thirty years, since the full impact of the machine age upon the printing of books and newspapers, there has been a renaissance of letter-design, largely associated with an Englishman, Eric Gill. But, although there are sufficient variations of charter and finish to provide amateur typographers with a lifelong hobby, the language of letters is still recognizably that which was used in Rome some 1,800 years ago.

If Mr. Bernard Shaw should succeed in enlarging the alhabet, to achieve a more effective phonetic spelling, he will have made greater change in the basis of our civilization than any of the political or social revolutions he has advocated. Since the dawn of consciousness life has been expressed, guided, influenced, controlled by letters. "With these twenty-six soldiers of lead", Caxton is reputed to have said. "I can conquer the world."

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WHAT IS WAVELL UP TO?

★

(Continued from page 25)

ed Lord Wavell to call upon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as leader of the Congress Party, to form an Interim Government.

When the invitation to the Congress to form the Interim Government was received, the Congress Working Committee was in session at Wardha and Pandit Nehru was fully briefed by the Committee. He was told that he should accept responsibility for Government only if it was a Cabinet form of Government and that he would have the freedom to select his own colleagues, subject, of course, to the fact that he would extend invitation to the Muslim League to join the Cabinet. Pandit Nehru went from Wardha to Bombay and from Bombay to Delhi and Lord Wavell, though unwilling, was forced to accept the Congress conditions.

Wavell At It Again

Did Lord Wavell give up his role as the Muslim League's agent? No, not at all. He was only buing his time. Having accepted Nehru's conditions and made him form the Interim Government, Lord Wavell encouraged the Muslim League to stage demonstrations on a countrywide scale and connived at creating disorders in Calcutta, Bombay and elsewhere.

With the Muslim League encouraged to create disorders, Lord Wavell, rallied other reactionary forces such as the Princes, Scheduled Classes, Christians, etc. and had their opposition organised. The Princes were encouraged to believe that under the Cabinet Mission's plan they would become Independent Sovereigns and they could assume sovereignty, once the British Paramountcy was withdrawn. Tiny little Prices and potentates, dreamt of their glorious future and began to talk a language that is associated with Independent Sovereigns.

Having done all this mischief, Lord Wavell persuaded Pandit Nehru to invite the Muslim League to join the Government. The Muslim League had already been approached and it had rejected the invitation and therefore, there was no need to ask them again to join the Government. But how could Lord Wavell carry out his intrigues without the League represented in the Government? Pandit Nehru, the democrat that he is was anxious to bring in the Muslim League. But before Nehru agreed to take the Muslim League members into the Cabinet, the Congress Working Committee had asked Nehru to get a letter from Lord Wavell, that the Muslim League's joining the Interim Government should be subject to their acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's plan. What did Wavell say?

Wavell told Pandit Nehru that he had the assurance from Mr. Jinnah that the Muslim League would accept the Cabinet Mission's plan. Instead of insisting upon Lord Wavell giving it in writing, Pandit Nehru accepted Lord Wavell's assurance and allowed the League members to join the Government.

As soon as the League members came in, Liaquat Ali Khan made a statement saying that it was not a Cabinet form of Government but the same old Executive Council in which each member was responsible to the Viceroy and not to the Vice-President of the Council who was the Leader.

Deadlocked

The statement of Liaquat Ali Khan's was soon followed by Muslim League's refusal to accept the Cabinet Mission's plan. The Muslim League had been brought in deliberately by Lord Wavell to neutralise the power of the Congress and create deadlock after deadlock so that nothing would be done and in fact this was exactly what happened. On every issue, the Muslim League took the opposite view to the Congress, not because the Congress view was wrong but because the League should take the opposite view of the Congress. While the Muslim League was part of the Interim Government its organisations all over the country went on openly encouraging disorder and preaching violence.

The period between September, 1946 and March, 1947 was one of crises and deadlocks in the Cabinet and no vital measures could be got through.

The Congress became almost desperate, so much so that at the Meerut Session of the Congress, Congress leaders openly gave expression to their sense of frustration and disgust. Pandit Nehru went to the extent of nicknaming Lord Wavell and the Muslim League as the King's Party in the Cabinet.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in his characteristically blunt manner told the open session of the Congress that the state of affairs that existed could not continue any longer and it had either to be mended or ended.

Last Stroke

The last stroke of Wavell's mischief was the Liaquat Ali Khan Budget, the first budget of the Interim Government. This ruined the country's finances and from the after-effects of this the country has not yet recovered. It will take many years to repair this damage.

The mischievous role that Lord Wavell played during the period of Interim Government became so scandalous and provocative that the Congress Party bluntly told the Labour Government that it had to choose between Lord Wavell and the Congress.

The Labour Government was wise enough to choose the Congress in preference to Lord Wavell who as Viceroy had failed but who as an arch-intriguer had succeeded.

Since the Labour Government was genuine in its desire to transfer power to Indian hands it had no use for the intriguer and the only course open to it was to dismiss him.

But a public dismissal would have created a furore in England and, therefore, the Labour Government adopted the next best course, namely to recall him and send Lord Mountbatten in his place, a step which is unprecedented in history and which has its own lessons for the man who was virtually dismissed.

It is this man, Lord Wavell, who had disappeared from public gaze for nearly three years, that is advising the Western people now not to be carried away by India's glamour but to pay more attention to Pakistan. The triumphant tour of our Prime Minister throughout the length and breadth of America and Canada and the remarkable impression that he has left behind, has naturally upset diehards like Lord Wavell. They are afraid that Pandit Nehru's personal contact with the people of the Western world will make them give India its due place and therefore, Lord Wavell is raising his feeble voice—feeble because I know it can have no effect on any man of decency or common sense—in protest against the welcome the Western Hemisphere has given to the Indian Prime Minister. Lord Wavell is perhaps preparing the ground for the proposed visit of Liaquat Ali Khan. Any amount of artificial respiration cannot inflate the Pakistan Premier to the height and stature of our Premier.

As for Lord Wavell, he has eaten the salt of India and honesty and decency require that in retirement he should keep quiet if he cannot do anything constructive. Our advice to him is: "Don't kick the ladder by which you have climbed. If you do that, sure as anythnig, retribution will follow."

Tibetan Lamas Declare 'Jehad' Against 'Reds'

★

(Continued from Page 6)

way, you do not see any sign of the city, only the gold tower of Potala palace is sighted from some distance. That is your only horison. Then the city of Lhasa, hidden from the view, suddenly bursts before your eyes. In the middle of the valley the palace of the Dalai Lama stands on a steep hill. In the south on another hill, called the 'Chagpori' is the yellow-coloured fort. Below the fort is the Tibetan Medical College. Between this hill and the Dalai Lama's palace is an open space through which is the main way to Lhasa.

Like the other towns of Tibet, Lhasa is also very clumsy and this points to the poverty of its people. The streets are unclean, and on both sides there is stagnant water. But the Dalai Lama's palace is really wonderful. The palace is does not appear to have been built on a hill, but the hill appears to have been converted into a palace. The whole hill is the foundation of the palace Where the hill originates and where it ends it is difficult to find. The palace has a golden tower which dazzles the eye. The other houses are so built that it is difficult to find them out among the trees and the foliage.

There are British, Chinese and Russian spies at Lhasa, which has become a field of their diplomacy.

Sovereign State

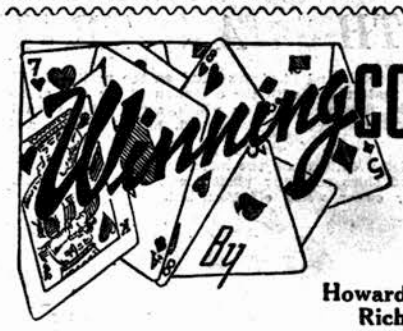
In the seventh century Tibet was a powerful state. In the seventeenth century the Machu dynasty of China established its authority there and during the World War I the Tibetans succeeded in expelling the Chinese from Tibet proper In those days the British Government had great influence there. But for some reason or other the British Government became unpopular with the Tibetan people. The British Government realised that this state between China and Russia should have a powerful army. In those days there were no police in Tibet. Large sums of money would be required to train the soldiers in modern warfare. The wealth of the country was held by the monasteries and the landlords of the land, and all this was spent on worship, and nothing was left to raise and train an army. The pressure of the British Government alienated the monks, and pressure for money at last compelled the Tasi Lama to seek shelter in China. The British Government saved their face by gift of a few thousand rifles for Tribetan soldiers.

In the war of 1918, Tibet defeated China and attained the status of a sovereign state. After 30 years the Chinese Communists have been preparing for war on Tibet, and the world is eagerly awaiting the result.

There is no newspaper in Tibet, but it can be said that public opinion is not strong there. What the Tibetans do by writing strictures against a discredited person, cannot be done by the newspapers of the civilised western countries Besides, the rumours from person to person are such strong campaigns as will eclipse the propaganda by the Western papers.

The monasteries of Tibet have preserved many rare Sanskrit works and authoritative books on Buddhism. These were formerly forbidden fruits to the outside world. But researeh workers have through great efforts learnt much from their study.

The people of Tibet are very gentle and happy. The desert land which starts in Tibet stretches far up to China and Turkisthan.—(Prsss Service Bureau).



CONTRACT

Howard Schenken & Richard L. Frey

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 6
♡ A 10 9 7 4
◇ A K J
♣ J 8 5 3

WEST
♠ A 4
♡ Q 8 6 5
◇ 9 3 2
♣ A K 7 4

EAST
♠ Q J 8 7 3 2
♡ J 3 2
◇ 5 4
♣ 9 6

SOUTH
♠ K 10 9 5
♡ K
◇ Q 10 8 7 6
♣ Q 10 2

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	1♣	1♡	Pass
1♠	Pass	3♡	Pass
2 N.T.	All Pass		

WEST opened a low heart. Dummy played the nine, covered by East's jack and won by South's king. South led the club ten which West ducked. Next South led a low club. West took the king and shifted to a diamond.

North's ace won and a lead to South's club queen knocked out West's ace. West continued with the diamonds, but North's king won and declarer discarded two spades on dummy's club jack and heart ace; then overtook the diamond jack to run three more tricks, bringing his total to nine. Unfortunately, however, making nine tricks was worth only an extra thirty points for the game had not been bid.

Failure to reach the game must be charged to North, for certainly South had bid the hand boldly. North with an additional stopper in clubs, great strength in diamonds, and little fear of the spades which South had bid, should have bid three no trump. He failed to do so, not because his values were insufficient but because of previous disastrous experience with partners who continued bidding simply as a denial. North accordingly visualized a complete misfit—a singleton in hearts in South's hand to match his own singleton in spades, and therefore no suit from which tricks could be developed The fact that South had passed originally colored this belief, but what North failed to realize was that the opponents would have no suit in which to develop tricks without giving tricks to the declarer. North could not tell that his partner would have a five card diamond suit to run, but it appeared likely he must have at least four diamonds.

Without the heart king in South's hand he would need some substantial additional values somewhere, and on the principle of possible gain against possible loss, North should eschew the safe course and bid the game.

"LITTLE MISS KRISTO"

★

(Continued from page 8)

ficed himself for the sake of a victimised pal. I was St. Paul, Gautama Buddha and Sydney Carter rolled into one. I was great; I was grand.

At the railway station Dolly dragged me on to the platform, into the R.T.O.'s office. A pale, yet handsome Sergeant sat at the desk. He brightened visibly as soon as he saw Dolly, stood up and was about to say something when Dolly shouted.

"Arty darling, I want you to meet the only MAN I have ever met in this world. Do you know he just offered to marry me to give my baby a name."

Then she turned to me and with a delightfully mischievous smile said. "This is Arthur De Sa—my husband. We got married last year. Only, Arthur wanted to keep it a secret till he could get out of the army But I have to tell you now haven't I. Arty and I are going for a long holiday to Bombay. He is expecting his release after the holidays.—And by the way", she added by way of a postscript. "he is the father of my child."

And she gave me a tremendous big left-eyed wink. What a gal—my great little Miss Krista.

Little Problems

★

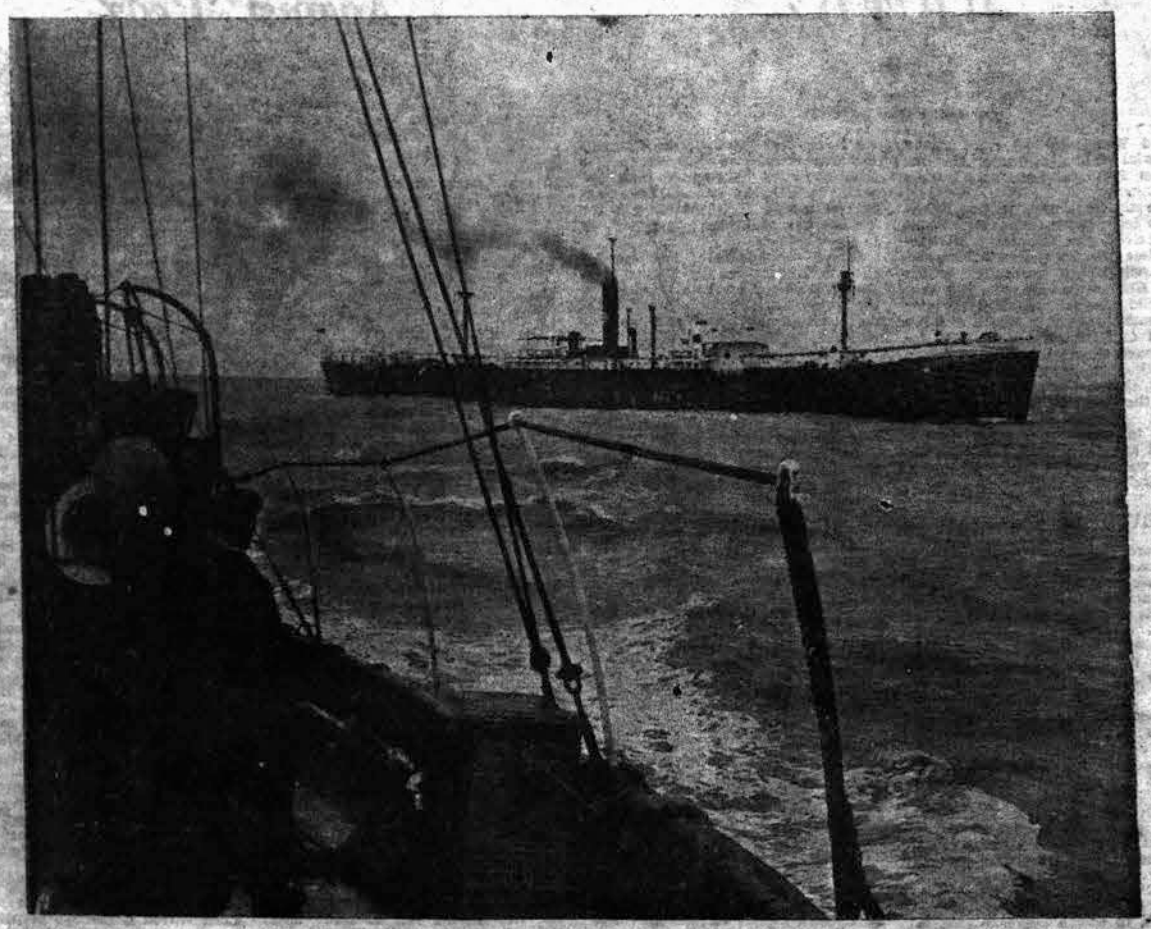
Accusing a local drugstore of mixing the labels on two prescriptions, a man in Miami complained that for a whole year he had been drinking hair tonic and rubbing stomach medicine on his scalp.

★

In the midst of making a Western, a movie company in Hollywood had to send out hurriedly for a white archery expert to teach 35 Indians how to use bows and arrows.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

BRITISH PILOTS BRAVE THE SEAS



The first ship to be boarded by Bristol Pilots is S. S. "Charlbury" bound for Avonmouth from West Africa. The "Queen Mother No. 2" approaches her in a choppy sea.

SEAMEN WITH A TRADITION

The Bristol Channel opens between Hartland Point in the south and St. Ann's Head on the north, 48 miles away. Its shape resembles a gigantic funnel and it is owing to its shape and situation that it has, with the exception of the Bay of Fundy, the highest tides in the world. Into the head of the Channel on the south shore flows the Somerset Avon on which, seven miles from its mouth, lies Bristol, for centuries a large and busy trading port. From there sailed Cabot, discoverer of Newfoundland, Fox, Frobisher and many others. The Bristol Pilots are an ancient body.

Today, the pilots are a limited company, owning two steam cutters and two motor cutters. Their main cutter is stationed off the Breakwater Light, about 20 miles from the Docks, to meet inward ships requiring pilots and to embark pilots from outward bound ships. Another cutter works off Portishead.

TWO GENERATIONS

In a Portishead Inn William Russel chats with Bristol pilot George Buck with whom he joined Service; George Buck's son, bearded Bristol Pilot, Wilfred Back, is on the left

FROM THE BRIDGE

From the wing of the ship's bridge Pilot Russel directs the course of the "Corncrake"

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